THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY MARCH 1948

SOCIAL WELFARE NEEDS and the ROLE OF THE CITIZEN

MARION ROBINSON

FORTY CENTS A COPY

SOCIAL WORK · HEALTH · RECREATION

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Associate and Special Group Meetings

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS

April 19, Annual Business Meeting, Auditorium
Afternoon Sessions: Tuesday through Thursday
Thirtieth Anniversary Dinner, Thursday, Ambassador Hotel
Consultation and Literature at Association's Booth

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

See Program for National Conference
Consultation Service Available at Booth of National Committee for Mental Hygiene

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

April 16, 17, 18—Delegate Conference. Hotel Chelsea
April 20—Joint Session with Intern'l. Conf. of Social Work
April 21—The Social Work Profession and Its Public Relations
Consultation and Literature at Association's Booth

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Headquarters—Ambassador Hotel
Consultation at Exhibit Booth and Hotel
Luncheon Meeting: April 21—1:15 to 3:30 P.M.
Subject: The Red Cross Meets the Challenge of the Changing World

COMMUNITY CHESTS & COUNCILS, INC.

Headquarters—Ambassador Hotel
Meetings: April 16 and 17
Exhibit and Consultation Service at Booth in Convention Hall

COUNCIL OF SEAMEN'S AGENCIES

Meeting—Wednesday, April 21—2:00 to 3:30 P.M.
For details, program, information, etc., write O. C. Frey, Secretary, 25 South Street, New York 4, N. Y.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE FOR YOUTH, INC.
formerly National Council Church Mission of Help

Exhibit and Consultation at Booth
Dinner Meeting—Tuesday, April 20
Annual Meeting and Election—Thursday P.M., April 22

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Consultation, Publications and Case Record Exhibit-Booth, Convention Hall
Headquarters, Hotel Brighton
Meetings: April 19, 20, 21, 22—2:00 P.M.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS

Headquarters—The Chelsea Hotel
Consultation—At Booth and Hotel
Meetings—April 20, 2:00 P.M., Children's Fears in Relation to School Attendance
April 21, 4:00 P.M., Essentials of a Training Program for School Social Workers

NATIONAL PUBLICITY COUNCIL

April 20—2:00 P.M.—Rallying the People to the Support of Public Assistance Programs
April 21—2:00 P.M.—The Social Work Profession and Its Public Relations
Information on membership services available at booth

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Consultation and Exhibits at booth
Tuesday, April 20—2:00-3:30 P.M., "Psychological Needs of the Handicapped"
Publications: pamphlets, reprints, *Crippled Child Magazine*

THE NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION

Exhibit and consultation at booth in Auditorium, April 17th to 23rd
Sessions, April 21st, 4:00 to 5:30 P.M.; April 22nd, 2:00 to 5:30 P.M. Location to be announced.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC.

Tuesday, April 20—2:00 to 3:30 P.M., Auditorium D
Subject: "Population Trends"
Speakers: Prof. Frank Lorimer of American University and Prof. Philip M. Hauser of University of Chicago

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

April 21—2:00-3:30 P.M., Auditorium, Room 16
Health, welfare and educational aspects of rural child services
Exhibit and consultation at booth. Descriptive pamphlets of work in America and overseas available

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU

Exhibit in booth in Auditorium for information on services and membership
Annual Meeting, April 21—4:00-5:30 P.M., Ambassador Hotel, Venetian Room
Special Meeting on Public Employment Services, April 20—2:00-3:30 P.M., Ambassador Hotel, Venetian Room

NATIONAL BOARD YWCA

Woman's Press Booth—Books and Pamphlets
Consultation Service
Meetings: Monday 4:00 P.M., tea, Hotel Ambassador, Room 125
Wednesday 4:00 P.M., Auditorium, Room 2

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Survey Graphic and Survey Midmonthly

75th National Conference of Social Work

Atlantic City, 1919—1936—1941—1948

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VOL. LXXXIV NO. 3

THE SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

MARCH 1948

The Survey Award

At a general session of the National Conference of Social Work, THE SURVEY will present its first annual award "For Imaginative and Constructive Contribution to Social Work." As the jury will not meet until the second week in April, nominations will be accepted through the first Wednesday in April (7th). The original concept of social work as embracing all the *human services* will be used, and nobody is ineligible except directors and staff of Survey Associates.

By tradition, sustained or distinguished careers in social work have been recognized by election to office in the national or state conferences or professional societies and by conferring of honorary degrees from universities.

It is the intent of THE SURVEY to recognize an outstanding, particular achievement in technique or operation within the wide range of health and welfare activities including legislation, interpretation, planning or organization.

The jury for 1948 consists of: Chairman, Eduard C. Lindeman, social philosopher and professor, New York School of Social Work; Joseph Anderson, director, American Association of Social Workers; Robert E. Bondy, director, National Social Welfare Assembly; Sallie E. Bright, executive director, National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services; Bailey B. Burritt, executive director, National Health Council; Charlotte E. Owen, executive, American Council of Volunteer Agencies for Foreign Service; Paul Reed, executive director, National Information Bureau; Howard L. Russell, director, American Public Welfare Association.

This is a difficult assignment. It is not possible to learn of all the contributions from which selection should be made, nor without the vantage sight of time to say assuredly which achievement will most advance human welfare. In its larger sense the award will be to all those who, out of human sympathy and a creative mind, add to "that which was."

The more people that cooperate in making nominations, the more appropriate will be the final selection by the award jury. Nominations should be sent to: The Survey Award, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

There should be a brief statement of about 250 words, describing the accomplishment of the nominee, together with any pertinent supplementary material, such as reports, clippings, or comments.

Dr. Thomas Parran

Rarely has a speaker been more on the spot than was Oscar R. Ewing at the annual meeting of the National Health Council on February 17. A few seats to the left sat Dr. Thomas Parran, outgoing U.S. Surgeon General. Throughout the dining room were seated a large share of the notables in the public health field, most of whom were critical of Dr. Parran's replacement. During the luncheon, conversation dealt largely with this subject. Possible differences about national health insurance were considered. A frequent conjecture was that resistance to unifying the FSA may have developed, the administrator feeling that a "holding company" for largely independent services should not qualify as a new federal department. If Mr. Ewing satisfied no one's curiosity on this score, he did impress a critical audience with the breadth and soundness of the foundation that he laid for a ten-year health program.

Social workers are anxiously awaiting information about Dr. Parran's future plans. Opportunities for lucrative private employment will not be lacking. The World Health Organization is a natural possibility. Probably no greater service could be rendered than to become director of the National Health Council. Bailey Burritt, at considerable personal sacrifice, assumed the directorship for one year only. Dr. Parran would bring to this organization the energy, authority, and prestige that will be required to galvanize large support throughout the communities of America and to develop balance and reason in the programs and support of national health organizations.

Thomas Parran

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SO THEY SAY

OBJECTION

Indignation reached the boiling point today at Wright Park as residents read reviews of an article labeling their community "Pig City." The article, written by Mrs. Frank W. Mattinson, Waterville, for the December issue of THE SURVEY, journal of social work, describes the regeneration of a "stepchild" community. . . .

While Rome and Wright Park are not mentioned by name, the article, entitled "From Doubtful Soil," makes it clear that it concerns the local federal housing project. . . . The project manager said this morning that he had received numerous telephone calls . . . and delegations of residents had visited his office voicing protest against the article. [The project manager] took vigorous issue with statements in the article which asserted that "the city disowned the little community."

Mayor John C. Schantz commented that the city had given and would continue to give every possible cooperation and service. . . . "We consider those people as much a part of our city family as those in any other part of the city," the mayor said. . . . [One resident] said that while Wright Park is emergency housing and thus has certain disadvantages, she objects strenuously to the community's being tagged with such a name, which she declared is not at all deserved.—*From Rome (N.Y.) Sentinel, January 5, 1948.*

APPRECIATION

TO THE EDITOR: I want to express my appreciation and compliment you on the center spread in the December [1947] issue of THE SURVEY, which pointed to the needs of cerebral palsied children. It is indeed pleasing to note the great interest which is currently being shown in the plight of children so handicapped. Likewise, it is heartening to know that additional treatment centers are being opened and that more professional people are becoming interested in the problems of such children and the newer techniques which are being developed. Publicity such as yours is all to the good and is most helpful.

It will be no surprise, I am sure, when I say that you and your associates frequently are brought into the conversation with some of the folks at the Chicago Commons.

Chicago, Ill. GERARD M. UNGARO

NEIGHBORS

TO THE EDITOR: Those of us in Canada who also have spent a good portion of our professional lives in the U.S.A. rely heavily upon THE SURVEY for current orientation. Things are happening up this way at a terrific clip, and significant things too, but it is good to keep one's eyes alerted to the American scene. Increasingly the Canadian social worker and the American social worker are bound to discover a deepening interpendence.

CHARLES E. HENDRY
School of Social Work
University of Toronto

SUGGESTION

TO THE EDITOR: I like your front page line, "Social Work—Health—Recreation." It has always been my contention that "social work" or "welfare" were terms that can describe the broad welfare field, but if the word "health" is used then "recreation" and other words describing various phases of the welfare field should be used.

Superintendent of Recreation, Akron, Ohio A. E. GENTER

THE PEOPLE MATTER

TO THE EDITOR: Congratulations on the changes in the magazine. On first glance, I was pleased with it and on reading further I think you have caught up many of the suggestions offered by the Advisory Committee and improved on them. It gave me the feeling that people mattered, which is the right emphasis.

I hope your job description brings about the "appropriate income" and that readers and well-wishers over the country will respond to your appeal not only for comment but also for active participation and support.

LILLIE M. PECK
Secretary, National Federation of Settlements, and member, SURVEY *Editorial Advisory Committee*

HELPFUL

I found the article by Heckman and Stone . . . an extremely interesting and valuable attempt at evaluating treatment results. ALFRED J. KAHN
The New York School of Social Work

CONTENTS

Editorial 65
So They Say 66
Hometown Goes to Washington MARION ROBINSON 67
Make Way for Youth..... 69
Volunteer Service 73
Red Feather Surveys the Citizen BARBARA ABEL 75
Gratitude..COSETTE G. MULDER 77
Epitomes 78
Mr. Chairman 80
Washington Byways 83
Edward T. Devine ..... CLARE M. TOUSLEY 84
The Country Over 85
About People 88

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Midmonthly

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Hometown's citizens "conspire for progress" with health and welfare workers in workshop session

Hometown Goes to Washington

MARION ROBINSON

Say it's midwinter in Hometown, U.S.A. Skeletons of Christmas trees wither in snowy backyards. Downtown the stores advertise "mammoth" sales to offset the after-Christmas slump. The kids all seem to have urgent business with sleds and ice-skates, though midyear exams are beginning to close in. Evenings, Mother and Dad pore over the seed catalogues and the income tax blanks, pausing now and then to exchange Hometown's news of the day. And down at the hash house, the drugstore soda fountain, the court house—wherever folks meet—slow conversations start up about Hometown and its people.

Too bad about the Beards' youngster. Bad things, these juke joints. . . . Julia, have you been out to the hospital lately? So crowded. Those poor nurses are run ragged. . . . Joe Bassett and his gang sure made the papers today. Bothers me to see these young vets, no place to live. Hope they get somewhere with the council. Don't look good, though. . . . Tom says they shouldn't be on relief anyway. They could get jobs if they wanted to. Still and all, take someone like old Mrs. Tuttle. . . . I don't know. Teachers all upset, talking about going on strike, mind you. Seems like everything's going to pot. . . . Yeah, town's got a lot of problems. Ought to get together.

Then they do *get together. Nobody can remember later who got up the idea, but it doesn't matter. Sitting in the big class room at Browning High, you see them come in—Mr. Bowman, the school principal; Miss Dawson, the child welfare worker; Sam Hunt, post commander of the American Legion; Doc Blair; Mrs. Austin, president of the Woman's Club; Lou Smith, the visiting nurse; Ned Jones from the Community Chest; Bob Kent from the real estate office; Joe Bassett; Judge Whitson—the whole town seems to be represented. Someone takes the chair and the discussion starts off. The whole thing boils down to just two questions: What's the situation? What can we do about it? The problems are laid out on the table: What about the overcrowded hospital, the juke joints all the kids are running to, why are the teachers so upset, what's the truth about folks on relief not getting enough to eat? Discussion rises and falls and so do the priorities. So much seems to be needed, and where is the money coming from? But somehow, nobody feels hopeless. For, deeper than the concern over the problems is the conviction that here in this group, with everyone putting his mind to it, some answers can be found. And what can be done now will lead to better things later.*

Cut a nation-size pattern on the lines of Hometown's way of sizing up its situation and planning what to do about it and you have a blueprint for the National Conference on Social Welfare Needs and Workshop of Citizens' Groups held in Washington, January 26, 27, and 28—sponsored jointly by the National Social Welfare Assembly and the National Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation of the Community Chests and Councils, Inc., and the Assembly.

Visualize a town meeting of a dozen or more Mr. Bowmans, drawn from the faculties of all kinds of educational institutions; fifteen or twenty Doc Blairs and Lou Smiths from health departments, nursing organizations, and voluntary health agencies; fifty or so Miss Dawsons representing the myriad of national social welfare agencies; and a good sized group of Sam Hunts, Mrs. Austins, and Joe Bassetts representing thirty membership organizations like Altrusa, American Legion and its auxiliary, B'nai B'rith, National Association of Colored Women, Eagles, Lions, Soroptomist, and many others.

In spacious rooms atop a Washington hotel, see them set to work on an agenda whose items represent the composite problems of thousands of Hometowns over the country. And be assured that they, like Hometown's folks, looked at a picture of unmet needs which was at times almost shocking, yet felt determination, not despair.

In order to provide conferees with

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a comprehensive answer to Question Number 1, "What's the situation?" commissions on the seven areas under discussion—health, education, social security, recreation, housing, special needs of children and youth, and citizen participation—had been at work for weeks before the meetings convened. At the invitation of the Assembly, the commissions, made up of people who, day by day, work closely to these problems, had put in shape their written estimates of the pressing needs, both from an immediate and long range point of view. The first half-day of the conference was given to a series of open hearings on each of the commission reports. And though the documents had been produced by "the experts," both social workers and plain citizens seized the opportunity to challenge, discuss, revise, and recommend.

The following day, after the revised reports had been presented to and accepted by the conference, all delegates—lay people and professionals representing social welfare agencies, members of the commissions, and representatives of the civic groups—went into the workshop sessions to get down to Question Number 2, "What can we do about it—and how?"

Human Resources

"We are making matter come to life in this Year Six of the atomic age," Leonard Mayo, vice-president of Western Reserve University told conference delegates at the final luncheon meeting, "but while we are making inert matter come to life, we must not put human beings to death." His words expressed a spirit of determination which permeated many of these conference meetings, determination that society should at last begin to catch up with science, and that we must and can begin to chalk up the assets of our human resources against the liabilities of our human situation.

Midway in the conference, Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, had told the conferees that in the crusade for a "charter of human resources," one marching order was to "strengthen, broaden, and liberalize our social security system." The blueprints for such action were brought to the conference by the commission on social security and welfare, under the chairmanship of John J. Corson, circulation director of *The Washington Post*. Based on the principle that "freedom from want in the modern social order is indivisible," it recommended that this country should work toward a comprehensive social security program, extended to include *all* workers, protecting them against "all the major economic hazards" in amounts adequate to insure a satisfactory standard of living.

Evidence that economic insecurity was eating away at the human resources in this country, and indeed the whole world, appeared again and again. The commission on health pointed the direct relationship between inadequate income and illness. The commission on special services to children and youth reported that the development of many children was being threatened by insufficient income, loss of earning capacity without compensating insurance benefits, and inadequate public assistance. And in an evening session given to the subject of social welfare needs in the world today, Donald S. Howard, director of Russell Sage Foundation's department of social work administration, adding to the already substantial testimony about the unbelievable human misery in other countries, said that, in spite of the complexities of the world relief program, "our bedrock should be the belief that this world ought to be free from want."

Our attitudes toward dependency, of both individuals and nations, was recognized as a psychological barrier to the realization of this basic principle. "Social workers know," said Mr. Howard, "that it hurts to be helped," yet our help is not always given ungrudgingly, though we ourselves think it is. "We think of ourselves as a kind of Santa Claus," he added, "but remember that Santa Claus comes unobtrusively and leaves anonymously. European countries are full of constant reminders that they are indebted to us. . . . How'd you like to live with Santa Claus?"

Another aspect of this psychological barrier was brought out in the workshop session on social security, chaired by Mrs. Raymond T. Rich consultant to the CCC's citizen participation department. The principle of social security cannot be said to be generally accepted because, as a hang-over from an agricultural civilization, many U.S. citizens still believe that "a man can work if he will." This, though the figures show that, even in a time of prosperity and full employment, one out of twelve persons in the country

True Social Security

Freedom from want in the modern social order is indivisible. No man is secure while his neighbor remains insecure. Nor can any man be made secure by providing protection against some, but not all, the risks of modern life or providing for some, but not all of his basic needs. We therefore affirm that social security must be achieved through a program which is universal . . . against the risks to which the complex economic society of today subjects him and his family. This protection must be rooted in laws, financial provisions, and a form of administration which assures him the state of mind which is true social security: confidence in the future and respect for his dignity as a member of a functioning democracy.—*From the report of the Commission on Social Security and Welfare.*

Assembly Election Returns

Fred W. Ramsey of Cleveland and Washington, was reelected president of the National Social Welfare Assembly at the annual meeting on January 26, the first day of the conference. Mrs. Leonard H. Bernheim of New York City and Dr. Kendall Emerson of Norwalk, Conn., were elected vice-presidents, and Mrs. Samuel C. Harvey, New Haven, Conn., and G. Howland Shaw, Washington, D. C., were reelected vice-presidents. Helen W. Leovy, Pittsburgh, was reelected secretary and G. Warfield Hobbs, 3rd, Westport, Conn., was reelected treasurer. New members elected to executive committee: Mrs. Carroll J. Dickson, Brooklyn; Mrs. Dudly H. Mills, New York City; Laurence M. Williams, New Orleans; and Moses Winkelstein, Syracuse, New York.

Frank L. Weil of New York, continues as chairman of the executive committee.

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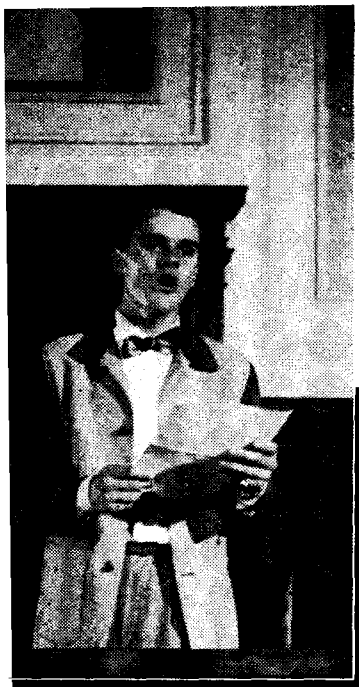
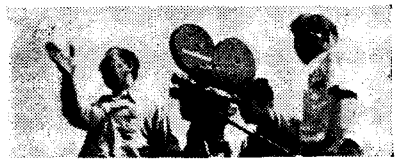


(Left)
First president of newly-organized Youth Council reads friendly message from Ed Crandall whose son's accidental death during gang fight roused town to action

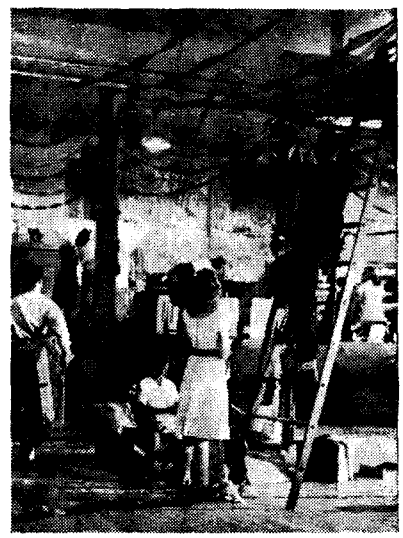


City council has turned down their request to make old warehouse into recreation center. Youth Council delegates are "spanked but not licked"

Make Way for Youth

A warm folksy story telling how "invisible fences between neighborhoods, races and religions" took a tumble in one town when young fry formed a Youth Council. Produced for the youth division of National Social Welfare Assembly by Robert Disraeli through Transfilm, Inc.; directed by Marvin Rothenberg; available from Association Films, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17

Kids work to clean up hard-won "place of their own," gained by door-to-door canvass of townsfolk for support of project



During preparation for gala opening, town suffers from sudden mysterious step-ladder shortage

(Left)
Council activities quickly spread into community projects like cleanup week—

(Right)
—and planting needed trees at town's edge "where roots go deep into soil we love"

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must be assisted in order to live. Historically, one member of the group pointed out, the attitude carries over from the poor laws of Elizabethan times, when it was thought to be a man's own fault if he could not get along independently and thus assistance should be given punitively and on as niggardly a basis as possible. But whatever the historic basis, as another conferee put it, "it's high time we jarred ourselves out of" this outdated concept.

That citizens had real reason to be concerned over the amount of money now going into the assistance program was the testimony of Jane Hoey, director of the bureau of public assistance, Social Security Administration. In her opinion, the answer lies in social insurance. "We must decide between the principles of insurance and assistance," she said, "and I believe that though we shall need assistance for some time to come, we should start now to plan extension of insurance."

On the whole, it was the opinion of this workshop group that if citizens were better informed about the existing social security program, action in its behalf would follow more easily. They were sure that many people paid into the funds without being sure what they were entitled to. This was confirmed by Miss Hoey who said that 1,000,000 persons had failed to apply for benefits which were due them.

When it came to the question of action on legislation, volunteers and professionals, knowledgeable in the public welfare field, reminded the group that federal agencies cannot promote legislation and it is up to unofficial agencies to make facts available to the public through community councils, local discussion groups, house organs, union education committees. Skeptical citizens were assured, too, that at the time important bills are presented, petitions and letters to congressmen and the Ways and Means Committee from individual citizens and groups really got consideration.

Educating Our Young Folks

The commission on education, chaired by Dean Harold Benjamin of the University of Maryland, came out with seven specific recommendations aimed toward providing our children with the kind of education they have a right to expect. More and better prepared teachers; a smaller number of pupils per teacher; higher salaries and larger annual increments; better buildings and equipment; a revision of curricula, with emphasis on the individual and the way he grows and his preparation for living; a closer relation between the schools and the community —these were the specifics of the proposed program. To make all these possible, the seventh recommendation was for increased federal aid and other financial support.

The Modern Teacher

There was a time when the work of the teacher was relatively simple compared with modern demands. The modern teacher, in either elementary or secondary school, is expected to teach the basic subject matter better than ever before. . . . He has a large share in the guidance program . . . participates in administrative responsibilities. . . . He must have a considerable mastery of tests and measurements . . . be adept in human relationships, and . . . be a student of individual development and growth. He must be thoroughly aware of how children and adolescents grow, how they react to their fellows and to adults. . . . To say that the job has been overdeveloped is both unfair and inaccurate. Every one of these services is important. Parents who want their children to have the best possible education will be wise if they insist that every teacher has developed in considerable measure the knowledge, skills and competencies listed here.— ***From the report of the Commission on Education.***

"Lay people have the idea," said one educator during the commission hearings, "that teachers with their five-day week, 3:30 'quitting time,' and nine- or ten-months contracts, have a 'snap.' How can we get across to them the need for our being free to give much more individual attention to pupils?" One felt that this indeed was a key spot, for many citizens have not realized that teachers, like social workers, have been exposed to knowledge about what constitutes real growth in the child, and thus the old regimented way of doing things must be closed to them, though an outdated school system and misunderstanding parents make the way hard.

It was gratifying then that the workshop group on education set a priority on the sixth of the commission's recommendations: a closer relationship between school and community. Second priority went to the need for increased support, since this practical group saw it as a prerequisite to almost all of the other recommendations. As to initiative for starting "reform" measures, the workshop chairman, Mrs. C. H. L. Pennock, secretary, Conference on Family Life, put it this way: whose responsibility is it to see the change occurs — the citizen's or the educator's? The majority of the group voted for responsibility of the citizen. As one educator said, "If you say we are responsible, you are asking us to be two things—a source of inspiration and a servant of the community." All in all, the general concensus seemed to be, bolstered by case experience of group members, that progress in the schools really comes about when parents get busy and "push the school people to make changes."

A House to Live In

Two million families are seeking their own homes which they cannot find at a price they can pay. Three million families are living doubled up. Right now, 2,750,000 dwellings are needed. Starting off with facts and figures like these, the Commission of Housing, chaired by Monsignor John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, went on to state firmly that Congress "has dealt with this problem piecemeal," which they illustrated by pointing to last year's appropriation for $445,000,000, to provide emergency housing for veterans. These, the report said, turned out to be temporary shacks which are even now creating new slums. Moreover, as "the cost of living has gone up 64 percent" (according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics), the "low income" family group, which previously included those of $1,000 a year and under, must now include those whose yearly income is in the $2,000-$2,400 range. The main way out is to hammer away at adequate low rent housing under public subsidy, they felt. And there was concurrence in this matter from the workshop group which met to tackle the "what to do" questions in this area.

In a practical discussion in this group, led by Virginia Howlett, director of the Philadelphia Travelers Aid,

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it was agreed that the battle of housing would have to be fought community by community. Thus it was that the talk turned to plans for organizing locally, and the concensus seemed to be that a real housing committee should be a broader planning group, and also an independent one.

The make-up of the committee was the next logical point, and here the question came up: "Should only the like-minded be invited to join the group or should one get the opposition in right away?" One citizen who had worked hard in a community housing group testified that the invitational list works better—at least at first. Citing the instance in her town, when the local real estate board crowded a meeting and took it over, she said, "To get true democracy, you have to allow liberal minorities a climate to grow in before they get exposed to strong and vocal opposition."

That even the opposition sometimes gets on the bandwagon of a good cause, was the testimony of another community worker who said that his town's housing committee, which had just issued a strong statement about all the housing needs of the community, included the president of a big national industry and the president of the local real estate board.

Health of the Nation

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Kendall Emerson, former managing director of the National Tuberculosis Association, the commission on health returned a report which made it clear that though life expectancy in this country has increased from 35 years in 1789 to 64 years in 1940, the health experts feel sure that there is yet a long way to go. Acknowledging the fine work that had been done in reducing the threat of the great "killers" of twenty and thirty years ago, this commission had agreed that the next great battle is with chronic illness, now the source of wasted manpower and a force for social dislocation.

The commission's recommendation included increasing hospital beds, health and medical personnel, and resources for medical research into "the cause, prevention, and cure or control of disease." Special attention was called to the plans worked out by the American Public Health Association—for systematic reorganization of local public health units—to insure adequate public health coverage of every county in the country. The report also stated the need for extended prepayment plans for hospital care, and better coordination of the voluntary and official health and welfare programs.

Audrey W. Davis, Quota Club magazine editor, chats with Mr. Mayo

Priority was given to the local health unit plan by the workshop on health, led by Franklin Hockreiter, secretary of the division of medical care agencies, Baltimore Council of Social Agencies, since it is "basic to the solution of many other public health problems." Increased appropriations for health programs were mandatory, they felt, not only in federal but state and local budget planning.

The recommendation for better coordination of health services hit a responsive chord with this group. After all, the tenor of the remarks ran, it is the individual citizen who has all the diseases for which services have been developed. Moreover, it is he who is the recipient of education material, he whose pocketbook opens in response to appeals and tax levies. They were not ready to say that joint financing efforts were possible, or even desirable, but they did feel that, for the sake of the persons being served, joint planning in health education and services should go on the "must" list. Nor did they feel that these and other recommendations were to be carried out alone by official groups, but that local citizens should "gang up" with citizen groups and health agencies in community councils or committees.

Our Younger Citizens

The report of the commission on special services to children and youth, prepared under the chairmanship of Dr. George S. Stevenson, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, was written with not only the children and youth of continental United States in mind, but also those in territories and areas for which we are nationally responsible. This geographical inclusiveness was supplemented by the workshop group on this subject with yet another kind of inclusiveness. As one conferee put it, "Our planning groups tend too much to establish need on the basis of economic status. *All* children need the advantages we are talking about here."

Certainly it would be hard to find either geographical location or economic group where the basic principle of the commission's report did not meet with at least verbal approval. "The primary needs of children," it said, "are met by family life in a home built on emotional and economic security and spiritual strength." From their study of the current situation they felt the chief threats to this kind of home and family life were coming from economic factors such as inadequate income and insufficient public assistance, and from such social and health factors as loss of parents, bad housing, emotional disturbance and illness.

Stressing the urgency for a variety of services needed to help children who are growing up in something less than ideal circumstances, the commission called on public and private agencies to increase casework services and provide more adequate health and educational services in many rural and urban areas. In the hearing on this report and later in the workshop discussion, led by Mary Elizabeth Judy, secretary of the council of social agencies in Jacksonville, Florida, the shortage of trained personnel emerged as a

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problem of most serious proportions.

Many facets of this problem came out in the discussion and there was agreement that citizens must stand ready to help, since an important part of the future for our children depended on those services which are designed to strengthen family life.

Youth made its own appearance at the conference, represented by Donald F. Sullivan, Georgetown University student and member of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO, and Theodore L. Trost, Jr., Rochester, New York, high school senior and member of the National Commission on Children and Youth. Speaking on the same program with Mr. Howard, Mr. Sullivan made a plea for the youth of war-torn countries, who, he felt, need more than our financial help. "This should be coordinated with educational rehabilitation," he said, "or a vacuum created by the maladjustments of war will be left."

Mr. Trost told the conference that young people were disturbed at being prevented from serving the great needs of the times. Protesting youth's being "shelved to grow up," he said, "we want to learn from work and experience that America belongs to us and we to it." Youth councils, similar to the one described in the moving picture, "Make Way for Youth" (see page 69), made under the auspices of the Assembly's youth division, were emphasized as sound devices for helping a community's youth group explore its potentialities.

What of Leisure Time?

The machine age, which has increased the amount of our leisure time and produced in us a "hunger for life free from monotony," has dramatized the fact that recreation is basic to the living process, reported the commission on recreation. This group, chaired by Dr. Ben Miller of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, wrote a blueprint on the scope and content of the community recreation program.

Such a program, they said, should include a wide variety of activities and should be planned for the satisfaction of the whole community family—children, adolescents, youth, adults, aged, both sexes, and all cultural and racial groups. Their analysis included description of facilities appropriate for self-directed activities, as well as those that require leadership, and stated that administration of such programs is now being carried out by government agencies, semi-public auspices, private organizations on a membership basis, and through commercial resources. At present, however, the commission found, on a national basis, great unmet needs in facilities and personnel; lack of community organization of the existing resources; many unserved groups and little public support.

Discussion in the workshop on recreation, chaired by Harry Serotkin, secretary of the group work division of the Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies, centered around practical moves that might be made for the sake of better coordination of community agencies having recreation programs. The point was brought out that a central planning body could be equally successful under either private or public auspices, but that "in no event should an operating program agency also be the coordinating agency."

This workshop group reflected a wish to become both better informed and more active in planning for community recreation. They requested that the Assembly set up a clearing house for resources available to local communities on various problems in the recreation and informal education field, with special reference to public resources. And they asked that community welfare councils give special attention to recruiting, training, and supervising of volunteers for local recreation programs, since they felt this was a place where citizens might make an effective contribution in actual program.

Our Next Health Battle

Chronic illness is our next challenge. Not counting mental disorders and tuberculosis, chronic illness handicaps more than one sixth of the population, affects nearly every family in the nation, causes an annual loss of about three billion man-years of productive activity, and is responsible for nearly a million deaths a year—a staggering loss to our economy. . . . Much of the illness and many of the premature deaths could have been prevented by more adequate income, a more sanitary environment, health education, by early discovery of the conditions that jeopardize health, and by prompt provision and acceptance of adequate medical, dental, hospital, nursing, or other health services.—*From the report of the Commission on Health.*

Citizen Participation

"Citizen participation is essential to the proper direction, development, and extension of health and welfare services in every community in the land," Mr. Mayo told the conference. "The record clearly shows that without it, adequate progress in the development of social services has never been made in a single community. . . . Our faith in the democratic process increases as our effective participation increases."

That citizens are already sharing effectively in shaping and operating social welfare programs was the contention of the commission on citizen participation, chaired by Mrs. Victor Shaw of Fairmont, West Virginia. They vote, pay taxes, contribute funds, and sponsor developments in social welfare. As groups they carry projects to meet specific needs. As individuals they serve on boards and committees. They act as service volunteers. But most of all, "citizens think and talk, take positions for or against developments, and thus create public opinion."

But, as the reports of the other six commissions had shown, needs are well nigh overwhelming in many areas. Therefore, the commission felt, the time has come for much more vigorous leadership by national agencies "to enlarge citizen participation to the point where quantity is adequate to do the job and in quality it is widely representative and produces the needed community leadership."

The commission's objectives: citizens who know and understand the general social welfare needs of the country, who are informed voters and who donate funds on the basis of knowledge of need; inclusive representation on boards and committees of all races, creeds, colors, and social and economic groups; groups who take responsibility for studying community needs, and who will help pull together all elements of the community to execute an adequate social welfare program.

To accomplish these objectives, the commission felt, the national social welfare agencies should present their stories more effectively, so that people in general would be better informed about the welfare needs; make available a more usable legislative consultative service for citizens and maintain

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Conference registration was handled by citizen volunteers recruited by the Volunteer Office of Washington, D. C.

He had enjoyed a long and honorable career as a professional musician. Now retired, he found time hanging on formerly busy hands. So this elderly artist came into the Volunteer Bureau of Greater Hartford, Connecticut, and offered to give violin lessons free to the children in a settlement house.

Sixty-one different agencies have called on this bureau for volunteer help, reports its director. Health services use the largest number of volunteers, but there are still lots of needs to fit lots of skills.

Training courses for volunteers are put on by many volunteer bureaus as part of their program. In Pittsburgh recently, 200 community leaders turned out for that bureau's Board Member Institute, where they discussed "up-to-date boards," public relations, and board-staff relationships.

The Polish Women's Club of the Boston International Institute found language no barrier to doing community service work as a group. A faithful group on call by the Boston Volunteer Bureau, they are shown here busily assembling solicitors' kits for the last Greater Boston Red Feather campaign.

A VOLUNTEER SERVICE BUREAU IS

. . . a good way to get citizens and volunteer jobs together! Volunteers may be housewives, white collar workers, veterans, students, professionals, people of all faiths and races, retired folk, busy folk—anyone who has much or little time to give. Being in touch with all public and private agencies, the bureau knows the volunteer needs. There are now more calls in most cities than can be filled, says th Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation.

The volunteer bureau is an integral part of the community welfare set-up. Supported by Community Chests or, for demonstration purposes, by the Junior Leagues or other groups, they are run, in some cities, by their own professional staff; in others, by a council staff member or an inter-agency committee.

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(Below) Cleveland high school youngsters give four hours service as junior volunteer hospital aides every week, through the Central Volunteer Bureau, a Chest supported venture.

In Peoria, a doctor's wife who works in a well-baby clinic once a week, wrote the Volunteer Bureau, "Now I feel like a small but worthwhile cog in the big wheel of public health."

Sometimes the problem is not so much finding volunteers as getting professional social workers to recognize their possibilities. One bureau director finally gave social agency people a showing of "Gates of Paradise," a playlet by Barbara Abel. "Never saw social workers laugh so hard," she wrote," . . . most of the volunteers in the skit were immediately offered volunteer positions."

For the agency, chest, or council interested in setting up a volunteer bureau, a new pamphlet is available from CCC, Inc., 155 East 44 Street, New York 17, at $5 a hundred.

When the San Francisco Volunteer Service Bureau sent out an urgent appeal for group leaders for boys' clubs, the U.S. Marine Corps, Department of the Pacific, responded promptly. Below, Marine S/Sgt. Bernard N. Morris (standing) and S/Sgt. Chester S. Rogers, Jr., (seated at left) coach basketball at a San Francisco orphanage.

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closer relations with national citizens groups; aid local agencies in working effectively with board and committee members, assist them in working with citizen groups and give leadership in discovering a place for volunteers in programs.

The national citizen groups, the report said, "may hold the key to effective citizen participation in social welfare." These groups—religious, civic, social, fraternal, labor, patriotic—are looked to for leadership, which they can give by presenting the story of social welfare need in house organs and other media, and by giving information and service to their local units. The development of citizen advisory committees for tax supported programs, improvement of the service by board and committee members, and community work with social welfare agencies and community councils, were among the specific areas in which the commission felt the national citizens groups could through their local units make the most profitable contribution.

Finally, the report called upon the national agencies concerned with local community organization to help state and local communities "to develop the necessary facilities for coordination of the expert knowledge of public and private social welfare agencies and the powerful forces of citizens groups to the end of developing a more balanced and adequate program of social welfare."

The "How" of Participation

As the commission on citizen participation had pointed out, citizens are now working in a number of different ways to make an effective contribution to the social welfare program. One series of workshops was devoted to an examination of these ways of serving. Informal discussion was the order of the day and social workers and "just plain citizens" found themselves exchanging ideas and swapping stories of civic ventures.

In a discussion led by Frances Goodall, director of the St. Louis Volunteer Bureau, over one hundred volunteer services now being given by individuals in the fields of education, health, housing, recreation, public welfare, and family and child welfare, were listed by members of the group. Here the volunteer bureau (see page 73) was heartily endorsed as "an appropriate channel from citizen to service." However, since bureaus are now operating in only about 90 cities, there was considerable discussion of other coordinating devices to bring volunteers and jobs together. Of these, the committee of representatives of women's civic groups, now being used in many communities, was reported to be most successful.

A note of cheer on one point which has troubled the social welfare world since V-J Day was introduced by a conferee who said she believed volunteers were rested from the war and ready to go back to a job. "You have to remember," she explained, "that lots of us had to clean our attics for the first time since 1941."

The importance of consulting a central planning group, such as council of social agencies or community council, to get the community picture of unmet needs, was brought out in a discussion on services which can be given by groups or organizations. Mrs. Donald Pierpont, former education consultant for the Association of Junior Leagues of America, served as discussion leader. The value of a group project as a demonstration to the community was suggested, especially if the goal is to get the project eventually incorporated into the community's services. In the experience of this group, it had been found that if a project is administered by a committee which is representative of other citizen groups and also the group being benefited, it is more successful. It was recommended that the national standard setting organizations be consulted in the planning of a community project. Some psychological deterrents to good group service, mentioned during the discussion, were the "star performer complex," enthusiasm to "get there first" regardless of what's best for the community, and "mothering" last year's project after it has been taken over by the community.

In there pitching: Stella Scurlock, Federation of Women's Clubs

Revolving about a case illustration of organizing a community to establish a hospital, the discussion of another group, led by Anna Lord Straus, president of the National League of Women Voters, concerned itself with information and education of membership. The point was made here that representatives of the community's membership groups must be a part of early planning, to insure serving the best interests of the whole community and maintaining the continued support of the groups for the project. After concrete plans are made, these groups can serve as a base on which to work out a wide program of education so that both the need and the plan can be made known to the community.

A lively discussion on social action, led by Esther Peterson, national legislative representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, started with agreement that the best social action results from "informed and active citizenry which is rooted in knowledge and understanding of a subject." Undoubtedly, the best base for action, they said, was in the local community, and the best way to get an understanding of a problem was to work at it. Though this group would like to see every Hometown establish a citizens council which really represents the entire community and all its forces, they felt that one person with a conviction was enough to get action going.

Does taking part in social action always mean sticking your neck out? On the contrary, it appeared, from the experiences of this group, that social action often involved a series of unspectacular, sometimes even dull, jobs. But "when we do find ourselves being afraid of controversy," offered Mrs. Peterson, "let's refer back to our original declaration of belief." For, as she pointed out, "what we believe is non-controversial—it is how we carry it out that may become so."

This group finally reached the sensible conclusion that most of us would fight for what was needed when we knew for sure what *was* needed. Almost as one voice, they made clear that lack of detailed information often prevents action. This resulted in a charge to the Assembly to take the lead in setting up a clearing house of national agencies to supply informa-

(Continued on page 90)

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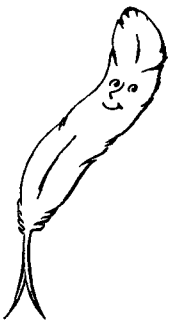
The Red Feather...

Surveys the Citizen



BARBARA ABEL

The Red Feather, tossed and buffeted by the hordes of citizens tramping in and out of the Hotel Washington's Sky Room, fluttered to a perch on THE SURVEY's book table.

"Community Chests and Councils, Inc., I believe," said THE SURVEY politely.

"That's right." The Red Feather smoothed his ruffled plumage, and leaned against a GRAPHIC poster.

"Mind if I associate with a Survey Associate for a minute?"

"Not at all," said THE SURVEY demurely. "It's always a pleasure to expose the Community Chest to social work. May I interest you in a subscription?"

"Now, now," smiled the Red Feather, "don't go professional on me. Aren't we all simple citizens together?"

"We are, indeed," agreed THE SURVEY, "and I must say it's very confusing. They *won't* wear their badges; one never knows whether one's talking to a National Agency Executive or to a Loyal Order of Moose."

"That's easy," grinned the R. F. "The NA executive is the one with the horns. Anyhow, I don't think there's much difference in delegates. They all scuttle for the back row of seats, lose their luncheon tickets, try to cash checks at the registration desk, and tiptoe out of meetings on squeaky shoes just as the third speaker is being introduced."

"Well, I think it's dangerous to mix up professional and citizens groups," said SURVEY. "What if some of these citizens go home thinking they're social workers?"

"Or worse yet," said the R. F., "what if some social workers go home thinking they're citizens?"

"Of course," said THE SURVEY, "I guess the idea of the whole shebang is to put all the responsibility on *everybody.*"

"That's right," said the R.F. "The NSWA is sort of giving Health and Welfare back to the people, I guess."

"And what if the people can't handle it?" asked SURVEY.

"Then," said the R.F. cheerfully, "I guess we'll have to dump it on the United Nations, along with everything else unsolvable."

"What do you think of this conference, really?" asked SURVEY earnestly. "I mean, of course it's all very fine and . . . er . . . inspirational . . . but . . ."

At this point a plump and panting citizen flung herself at the registration table—next to THE SURVEY.

"Is this where you register for Health and Welfare?" she wheezed.

The local volunteer, ready for service, smilingly produced the official cards.

"Well, thank goodness," breathed the citizen, "I've had an awful experience. I'm at the Willard, and it seems there's a Road Builders Convention going on there—5,000 people, they say, and how was I to know? There was a registration table, so I registered and went in to a meeting and it was all about highways. Some big highwayman was making a speech and I couldn't get a thing out of it on old people's homes, which is my special interest. So at last I came to and got out. Now let's see—where is this Sky Room? Oh, yes." She bustled happily away.

"There, you see, 5,000 people all hopped up about roads, and only about 300 about Health and Welfare," said SURVEY, wistfully. "That's the way life is."

"Well, the two gangs are not so far apart at that," pointed out the R.F. "As I get it, this conference and workshop is quite a little road-builder. We're hoping to build roads that the national agencies and local councils and the Moose and the Legion and the women's clubs can trudge along together toward some of these fine goals the seven commissions have outlined. Got to have some wide roads. Can't leave it to the Boy Scouts to hack out paths with their little hatchets. Got to have surveyors and blueprints and bulldozers and shovels and tractors and steam rollers and. . ."

"Pardon me," said SURVEY. "Are you by any chance launching a Community Chest campaign?"

"Darn it," sighed the R.F. "Nobody understands me. I'm simply saying that this conference and workshop is a colossal idea. Why, those seven commission reports could be a pattern for America's New Look."

"Do you think so?" THE SURVEY looked skeptical. "I can't imagine common ordinary citizens ever wading through seven reports of 2,500 words each. Of course," she added, "they are going to do 500-word summaries. But even so . . ."

"It's not enough," agreed the R.F. "I thought that, too, so I've taken the liberty of chopping 'em down a lot more." He produced a crumpled paper. "Would you like to hear my summaries?"

"I sure would," said SURVEY.

"Well then, first, a summary of all the summaries. Then a brief summary of each report:

Almost every magazine has at least one page which is a favorite, beloved of all readers. In *Community*, monthly publication of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., it is the "Red Feather" page, written by the editor, Barbara Abel, whose typewriter has produced a good many thousands of words of witty commentary on the vagaries of social work and its institutions. This month THE SURVEY *midmonthly* is delighted to play host to the gaminesque Red Feather, who comes a-visiting to bring his own comments on the conference.

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The Seven Commissions make me wonder
Is Health and Welfare going under?
From homes to schools to recreation
Everything's lousy in the nation.

Education

Twixt what we have and we have not
Education's gone to pot.
Systems, buildings, teachers and kids—
Let's scrap 'em all, and get new bids.

Health

Health affairs are indeed chaotic.
We're ill, neglected and neurotic.
Each man should demand a P.H. unit,
But all too few of them are doin' it.

Housing

Housing is the nation's scandal.
Public or private? Who can handle?
Our life span's stretching, the docs declare,
Folks live longer—but why? and *where?*

Recreation

Recreation will give us balance
And bring to light our hidden talents;
Its needs are basic, urgent, lawful,
But we neglect it something awful!

Children and Youth

Children and youth are special cults.
Eventually they become adults.
Take human needs, the list rehearse
Youth has 'em all, and has 'em *worse.*

Social Security

Social Security strives to please,
And gives folks minimum guarantees.
It's fighting hard, but it just can't win
'Til all God's chillun get taken in.

Citizen Participation

All citizens participated
To cause the messes herewith stated,
So now each one who's not a pup
Will please pitch in and clean things up!

The Red Feather cocked a quizzical eye at SURVEY. "Well, what do you think of 'em?"

SURVEY gave the matter her critical consideration.

"You expect too much of citizen participation," she said finally. Maybe a good plain citizen will get hopped up by this conference and start mopping up messes, but as for these national agency people. . ."

"Hold it," interrupted the R.F., 'and pardon me if I exit 'til this blows over." He ducked behind the GRAPHIC poster, just as a stocky, black-browed young man pulled up to THE SURVEY table, waving a sheet of foolscap.

"Do you believe in the Marshall Plan?" he demanded, fixing SURVEY with accusing eyes.

"Why—why—er. . ." fumbled this eloquent spokesman for social work.

"You *must,*" cried the young man. "Weren't you at the meeting when Don Howard spoke on 'Welfare Needs of the World'?"

"Well—yes—but. . ."

"Then you *must* believe that America must share its vast resources of wealth and services if it is to achieve the peace and security it wants?"

"Say, are you a Gallup poll?" demanded SURVEY, testily.

The young man drew himself up with dignity. "Certainly not. I'm simply a citizen. And I'm participating. This is a petition to Congress."

"Oh, well then. . ."

The young man thrust a fountain pen at her. "Sign there—and hurry up—I've got to catch twenty more signers before the meeting starts."

"Well, of all things!" gasped SURVEY, as the citizen bounded away to buttonhole Dr. Kendall Emerson. "I bet he's a husband of the League of Women Voters!"

The R.F. rocked merrily on his quill. "League of Women Voters my eye! That's my boss, public relations director of CCC, Inc.!" He paused, struck by an awesome thought. "Good heavens, if participation can hit a Chest-Council man this way, think what could happen to a normal citizen!"

The R.F. and THE SURVEY exchanged a long, solemn glance.

"For my money," said SURVEY at last, "this conference has rung the bell!"

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The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty and we must rise to the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew, and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

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Gratitude

COSETTE G. MULDER

This sketch was written out of the author's experience as a relief worker during the Thirties. "It might be called 'Lest we Forget,'" she wrote THE SURVEY editors, "for, while the memories of the depression are painfully vivid to many of us, yet the world appears to be unmindful of the forces moving us in the direction of another such catastrophe."

It was late when Miss Henley got back to the office, but, tired as she was, habit propelled her to the row of rough wooden boxes lined up like dovecotes along the wall. From the one marked with her name she drew out a handful of papers and thumbed through them, pausing at a hastily scrawled slip, "Mrs. Graham would like to see you today. Very important."

What now, she thought, sighing heavily. Had Edith run away? Mrs. Graham carried out her threat to take the younger children and leave? Mr. Graham drunk up the relief check again?

She walked on down the hall to her office, jerked the light cord dangling from the ceiling, and sat down wearily at the kitchen table which served as a desk.

A lot of time and energy she had spent trying to help the Grahams work out their numerous problems. With two hundred cases (how she hated the word) it wasn't possible to spend too much time with one family. But the Grahams had interested her from the first. Why? Certainly not because of their charm . . . perhaps because of their many demands for her attention . . . perhaps because the very hopelessness of the mess in which she found them (the complexity of the problems they presented, in the fine terminology of social work) was a challenge to her skill. But tonight, footsore and weary from climbing endless flights of stairs in the Mission district, she had no heart for another session with the family.

Indeed, at this moment she had no heart for her job at all. She felt drained of all strength, all feeling. If you were conscientious, as she tried to be, you gave and gave of yourself, all high sounding theories about the "objective approach" to the contrary. The work simply took a lot out of you; and maybe it wasn't right to think about getting any thanks for it, but sometimes she couldn't help wondering.

She turned off the light and stood at the bay window, watching the wisps of gray fog swirling over the peaked rooftops. San Francisco was a wonderful, a zestful place . . . but how much pain and squalor there was if you just scratched the surface. . . . She thought of her warm little apartment and of the beef stew she had started cooking that morning . . . with a salad and some hot French bread! . . . The Grahams would just have to get along the best they could for the night. Pulling on her topcoat she walked out.

But once in her car she turned almost automatically and started up over the hill. Perhaps something *had* happened. . . . Perhaps the kids *wouldn't* have anything to eat. . . . $5.90 for food for a week and six in the family. . . . Budget 3D (there it was again . . . human misery packaged and labeled) . . . how little it was. She coasted to a halt in front of a shabby row of ancient buildings.

Her ring was answered almost at once by a sharp buzz and the door lurched mechanically ajar. Slowly she groped her way up the steep staircase which rose abruptly in front of her.

"'Lo Miss Henley," a young voice chimed from above.

"Hello, Catherine," she answered, thinking, that vile stench . . . everywhere the same . . . if proverty has a smell that must be it . . . dark staircarpets, moist and dirt packed.

On the bannister above a thin gangling girl swung, her faded cotton dress only a shade lighter than the grimy pair of little knit pants which skidded along the rail.

"Mom's been waitin' fer yu," she said.

A slight, flat-chested woman with a baby straddling her hip pushed open the kitchen door.

"I was jest changin' him," she remarked.

"Hello, Mrs. Graham. I got your message. Is anything wrong?"

"No, no, everythin's fine," she said in a flat voice, looking toward the kitchen. "Pa! Pa! She's here. Cathy, go tell yur Pa Miss Henley's here." She pushed a pile of damp diapers off on the floor. "Here, have a chair."

Mr. Graham, in a pair of tight shrunken blue jeans, came out of the kitchen with a small boy hanging onto his back pocket and a gangling adolescent girl at his heels. His face, drunk or sober, wore an expression of chronic anxiety, but today the dark circles under his eyes seemed less pronounced, his body somehow less tense.

"Go git it, Ma," he commanded. Handing him the baby, Mrs. Graham disappeared into the kitchen.

The children drew nearer, examining her clothes and smiling shyly when she caught their eye. She looked around at the crowded welter of beds, unironed wash, sprawling ironing board, the remnants of supper still on the table, and her head seemed to go round and round in a hazy sort of way. "Flight from reality," she thought, trying to pull her scattered thoughts together. Perhaps some of the mental cases she had seen had cause for their misplaced efforts to escape such a reality as this.

"Sorry I came t'yur office the way I done last week," Mr. Graham was saying shamefacedly. "I didn't lose the slip though an' I got the job . . . three days' work," his voice rose steadily, ending on a note of triumph.

She glanced up as the younger children began to clap their hands and jump up and down excitedly. The kitchen door was swinging slowly open and Mrs. Graham squeezed through, bearing a grocery carton on the upraised palms of her hands. Shoving over a dirty plate, she set it down carefully in front of Miss Henley.

"We made it fer yu, Edith and me. The kids and Pa did without eggs fer a week so's we could," she said firmly.

Miss Henley rose to her feet and looked down into the carton: in the bottom of the box lay a white cake, its frosting thinly stretched to cover the top, and across the cake closely crowded together in sugary orange letters were the words, *Gratitude Miss Henley*.

Dazedly she wondered where they got the word "gratitude"—out of the

(Continued on page 93)

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EPITOMES

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

The Hospital as a Community Health Agency

Dr. Basil C. MacLean

Recognition of the role of the modern hospital in community health is seen in the regionalization plans of the U.S. Public Health Service, program of the Kellogg Foundation in Michigan, pioneer work of Bingham Associates in New England, the experiment in home care at Syracuse University College of Medicine, the Regional Plan of New York University College of Medicine, and the Regional Hospital Plan Experiment in Rochester, New York.

The field of nursing education offers another opportunity to the larger hospital to share its facilities with smaller institutions. A number of examples could be cited of this method—among them Wayne University, Detroit, and the cooperative scheme in Utica, New York.

Perhaps one of the most troublesome problems of tying hospital to home care of the sick has been in the continuity of nursing care. The referral system of the New York Hospital, Syracuse Memorial Hospital, and New Haven Hospital, however, are examples of successful efforts in this direction. Our experience is that the test is teamwork between a triumvirate of temperamental teachers of public health—the doctor, the social service worker, and the nurse. We call a graduate nurse with public health training our "public health coordinator." This nurse is the bridge between the care received in the hospital and that given in the home. The social service worker continues to be an important link in the chain.

And now it is time that those who represent other health and social agencies learn some of the economic facts of hospital life. Hospitals have not had any heaven-sent defense from an inflationary spiral of expenses and the tin cup era is passing fast under the impact of a share-the-wealth philosophy with various labels. Government agencies and voluntary social agencies purchase for their clients at cost plus a profit the other necessary commodities. Only now are they coming to realize that it is fair to purchase hospital care on an audited cost basis. It cannot be purchased at a loss or the vendor will soon be out of business. As government recognizes this principle, the voluntary hospital will survive.

(Public Health Nursing, March)

COMMUNITY

Something Money Couldn't Buy

Pauline I. McCready

One Monday morning last September, 200 women from more than 100 towns in Allegheny County converged on forty recruiting booths set up in banks, department stores, public buildings, and ice cream shops all over the county. They were there as volunteers to recruit more volunteers for 152 health and welfare agencies in Allegheny County. Results? Six hundred new volunteers in the month of September, with cards still coming in in December. The plan? Simply the good, old-fashioned technique of approaching people as individuals on their own ground, and treating each of the 126 municipalities which make up Allegheny County and metropolitan Pittsburgh as the distinctly different, fiercely proud community that it is.

First principle in the plan was to use existing organizations (in this case more than 500 women's clubs in the county). The ground was cultivated well in advance. All during the summer, three times a week, groups of from six to fifteen club women came by personal invitation into the Volunteer Bureau for informal meetings with the executive and a board member. We didn't neglect a widespread general publicity build-up to prepare the way for the actual recruitment, in the booths.

The second principle was to recognize each community as something special and to deal with it accordingly. Committees were set up in each area to handle the registration in a manner tailored to that area.

Each of the 200 persons scheduled to work in booths attended instruction meetings and received mimeographed sheets, giving simplified answers to most frequently asked questions.

The registration cards gave people an opportunity to check the fields in which they would be most interested to serve. The bureau staff stood by to telephone to every name on a card within twenty-four hours of the time it was received. On each call, we thanked the person for signing up and set a day and hour for her to come in to talk to us. We made an intensive attempt to place people in the fields they preferred.

Of the more than 600 who signed up during the week, only thirty-five have to date dropped out.

(Community, February)

RECREATION

Summer Camping Values

Bernard J. O'Shea

My tour of duty in the army prompted the camping committee to suggest a mention of any instances wherein summer camping experience came to the surface during my army life and proved of value. Unquestionably those exposed to summer camping found such a background decidedly of value.

The new soldier who has had a few summers at camp as a boy, possesses a great advantage. Large groups of strangers in close association hold no fears for this former camper. Sleeping in a tent or dormitory-like building is familiar. The recreation hall draws him not as an observer but as an eager participant.

It seems appropriate to mention the possibility of a universal military training program in this country. Summer camps can make a contribution in assisting future trainees to adjust to the type of life they may be required to undergo at an early age. Certainly I would not contemplate operating a summer camp along military lines. But

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camp directors should be conscious of such possibilities when planning a program.

I have been asked if there was one particular factor in my military life that would aid me in planning camp programs. The outstanding factor, most apparent to me by reason of its omission, was the absence of any moral or spiritual philosophy in everyday army life. I have resolved in future planning of camp programs to emphasize, to a greater degree, basic moral codes, rather than such things as summer vacations just for sports for sports sake or physical improvement.

(Digest of talk at organizational camping panel, N.Y. State Conference of Social Work, Buffalo, Nov., 1947. Printed in Recreation, March 1948.)

The Group

Human Relations Training

Leland P. Bradford

There is no simple bag of standard tricks in techniques that will serve in improving human relations situations. Effective learning in human relations calls for basic changes in the persons concerned, rather than for the accretion of facts or proficiency in simple skills that remain relatively apart from the personality of the trainee. When the problem of group productivity is added, there is also need to bring about a change in the entire group as an "organism" in the direction of greater group maturity, strength and productivity.

One of the most significant aspects of the entire training design for the Bethel, Maine, Laboratory in Group Development was the self-training plan for the staff, started long before the laboratory, with periodic meetings of the staff in which the training design was gradually forged.

Training methods used in the laboratory included:

1. Training in group growth: The first step in this area was to endeavor through initial discussion to sensitize the delegates in each basic skill training group to the realization that groups very probably show a growth process as do individuals, that a collection of mature adults will not necessarily make a mature group, that many committee and staff meeting failures result from expecting mature production from adolescent or infantile groups.

2. Skill practice in change agent skills: The basic skill training groups had as one of their major functions the development of understanding of the steps of inducing change and the training of skills in these steps. Role-playing was widely used.

(The Group, January)

JOURNAL OF
Social Casework
Formerly THE FAMILY

Extension of Medical Social Services into the Home

Minna Field and Bessie Schless

To conserve existing hospital beds and to preserve the functioning capacity of the patient in the chronic phase of long term illness, the department of home care was established [in Montefiore Hospital, New York City] on January 1, 1947. The department was planned with the purpose of bringing the hospital into the home, with the full complement of medical and nursing care and social services.

The program is administered by a full time staff physician directly responsible to the director of the hospital. Two social workers were assigned to the department under the supervision of the assistant casework supervisor of the social service department.

Together with representatives from the medical and administrative staffs of the hospital, the social workers participated in outlining the policies of the program. The social service department has assumed responsibility in four major areas: case selection; preparation of the patient and family for hospital discharge; actual arrangement for the patient's leaving; and social service in the home.

In the operation of the program, once the patient's medical eligibility has been determined, his social situation is evaluated both in terms of the physical set-up of the home and the mental attitudes of the patient and his family.

The extent and the degree of social service follow-up in the home are also dictated by the patient's individual needs. The worker becomes involved in an evaluation of the way in which the patient is resuming his place as a member of his family group and has an opportunity to help, firsthand, with the patient's adjustment to this way of living.

During the first six-month period, 124 patients were referred to the department for care. Of this number, sixty-nine were rejected and fifty-five accepted. A total of 3,748 days of hospital care were saved. The cost per patient was about $2.50 a day or about one quarter of the cost of hospital care.

Montefiore Hospital has offered to its doctors the opportunity to work with the patient in his natural environment. The necessity for seeing the patient in his social setting has heightened the medical social worker's understanding of generic casework principles. More than anything, home care has served to affirm that this kind of care is feasible and effective, and to demonstrate its possibilities to a wide group, including hospital administration, medical nursing personnel, and community agencies.

(Journal of Social Casework, March)

Junior League MAGAZINE

Ruin and Restoration

Effie Webster

Occupational therapy is one powerful means of restoring those crippled in mind or body to lives of usefulness and hope. The New York Junior League has an occupational therapy committee which performs this valuable work. On December 8 the committee celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary of service to New York hospitals with a luncheon and sale of objects made by patients, which realized $2,018.60. All proceeds [were] sent to the hospitals.

The committee [has] a traveling show comprised of a collection of designs for various projects—dolls, table mats, pot holders. This display is used by each League to fit in with its particular program. The committee maintains in the League club house a permanent show case of articles made by patients in the hospitals. Also sponsored by the committee is the occupational therapy volunteer assistants training program.

Two members of the committee are planning a survey of all the sixty-six New York hospitals which possess occupational therapy wards, to see whether there would be enough salable articles to keep a permanent shop. If this seems feasible, it will be suggested to the New York League to sponsor such a shop.

(Junior League Magazine, March)

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MR. CHAIRMAN!

Volunteer-Professional Relationships: Challenge or Impasse?

KATHARINE ROGERS VAN SLYCK

For decades the relationship between volunteers and professionals in the changing, growing field of social welfare has been a much discussed, much reexamined problem. This writer unblushingly confesses that for more than twenty years she has been connected with social agencies in both professional and volunteer capacities, and thus may have acquired the tendency of old folk to compare the good old days with the present. Yet, in spite of some bad professional-volunteer relationships to which any one of us can point, I believe there are more positive factors now than was the case twenty years ago.

It seems to me that the struggle to work out this relationship is directly connected with the growing pains of the field itself, which, in a comparatively short span of time, has assumed gigantic proportions as a national effort. Originally, of course, lay people were entirely responsible for conceiving and carrying out a program of social welfare. The first paid staff were lay people. Even twenty years ago, many of our agencies were staffed by paid people who may not have had much more than a layman's knowledge of their jobs and who frequently had not as much native skill as the laymen with whom they worked.

Opinion on the current status of the citizen-social worker partnership: Mrs. Meyer, an owner of the *Washington Post*, is nationally known as writer and speaker in political and social areas . . . Committee member of the National Social Welfare Assembly; CCC, Inc., and the Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation, Mrs. Van Slyck served as program chairman of the Workshop of Citizen Groups reported elsewhere in this issue.

Lacking the self-confidence that professional training brings, such paid staff members were in no position to guide volunteers effectively. The volunteers, lacking respect for the qualifications of the paid staff, tended to become critical and intolerant.

Lay people were and are sympathetic with the struggle of the social work profession to be recognized as such. Too often, however, the earlier professionals attempted to find security in the attitude that they were chosen from on high for a special calling, and that the uninitiated, the volunteers, were to be handled like backward children.

When little was expected of volunteers, there was no challenge to their jobs. "Busy work" often became the order of the day. Volunteers with alert mentalities realized all too well that they were wooed for their bank balances or for their influence with financially well-endowed people, and not because of any possible personal contribution.

On the other hand, many well-meaning volunteers did not show the necessary qualities of reliability and therefore all blame for the lack of success of early volunteer programs cannot be placed on the shoulders of the professional. Suffice it to say, that antagonisms and lack of understanding on both side were apparent.

During the past twenty years we have taken strides toward the heart of the problem. It is clear that the

AGNES MEYER

A central problem of our democracy is the split that has arisen in our civilization between what we know and what we do, between science and society, between our accumulation of expert techniques and our spontaneity in applying those techniques to the problems of everyday living.

What I propose to explore is the idea that we must rescue the wholeness and the wholesomeness of life from the divisive forces of the professional experts. Let us begin in the community to study the results of the latent hostility—for it is nothing less than that—between the public-spirited men and women who want to serve their neighbors, and the professional social worker on the job.

Throughout the country about one thousand Councils of Social Agencies try to establish a bridge between the layman and the professional. Why have most of them been ineffective? Largely because the layman cannot control the professional and gets tired of pretense. One of the central weaknesses of the situation is that there exists as yet no method of evaluating the efficiency of the social worker. The satisfied client of the social worker is the unique proof of his efficiency. But the client is some poor wretch who is rarely in a mood to complain. The volunteer trustee of an agency is not in touch with the client and accepts the report of the social worker. The competent social worker is quite rightly disgusted with ignorant trustees, and the incompetent ones often pull the wool over the eyes of the trustees by diplomacy, paper work and wonderful statistics.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to the many outstanding social workers who have been largely responsible for our progress in social thinking, vision and legislation. But the growing emphasis on "tools" and "techniques" has put up an ever higher barrier not only between the social workers and the laymen but between them and the unfortunate human beings they serve. For techniques or skills are a two-edged sword. They should become part and parcel of the social worker's character so that he is not using something extraneous and remembered but acting spontaneously as a certain kind of person. If instead of assimilating learning, the social worker uses techniques mechanically, he not only repels his clients but he inhibits his own emotional growth.

The picture in the area of voluntary endeavor is discouraging. Every charitable group starts its own agency. Every new scientific discovery results in a new organization. Since most of this appalling conglomeration of agencies and organizations are staffed with experts and adminis-

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planning, policy-making and operation of a sound program demand the skills and points of view of both professionals and lay persons. The emerging question is where and how much responsibility must be assumed by each to assure smooth teamwork. The events of these years have helped dramatize the mutual need.

The depression was a factor in bringing the two groups closer together. In face of the overwhelming problems of that period, laymen who had not been particularly socially conscious before, felt their consciences twinge. In their desire to better some conditions in their home towns, they began to see that they must work with the people who had the "know-how."

The exigencies of war forced the volunteers and professionals of thousands of communities to join in planning to meet particular problems. Even the most intolerant professional and the most skeptical volunteer had to admit, for instance, that neither working alone could set up a day care center for children of working mothers.

In the meantime, a fairly systematic attempt has been made to have these respective roles "come clear." Certain of the national functional agencies have worked out programs on the use of volunteers, their training and supervision. Gradually these plans have been adopted in local agencies. Some of the national lay organizations have developed standards for volunteer participation. Many communities, through social planning councils, joint committees of professional and volunteer leaders, and volunteer bureaus, have taken specific steps to make the fullest use of volunteers' potentialities. Especially during the war, conviction deepened in the professional that the informed, active volunteer, both administrative and service, was essential. And laymen, seeing the complexities in the execution of social welfare programs, see also the need for the specially trained professional to administer them.

Today, in those communities where one finds the most progressive professional leaders, one also finds the best informed and active lay leaders. These laymen know enough to demand the best in professional skill, and they expect leadership in professional matters. They are willing to assume responsibility for matters in their particular province, and leave actual operation of the agency to the professional.

When once the right pattern for good professional-volunteer relationships has been established—and it is being done—it sticks! I know of no instance where there has been any backsliding in this respect. Mutual respect is so taken for granted that no one says "you" and "I." Everyone says "we."

Recently a volunteer friend of mine who had been working in a war program administered, of necessity, by lay people, said, "Never again will I work for a volunteer." What she had been missing was the sure hand of the director who is professionally competent. I cannot help comparing this with the remark made twenty years ago by another volunteer friend. Speaking of a new executive, the first professionally trained one the agency had had, she said, "You mean she gets $300 a month? I'd do it for $100."

The tragedy is, of course, that not more communities have the caliber of professional and volunteer leaders who produce the proper professional-volunteer relationship. When more do, both can stop talking about the problem and get on with the business of the day, which is getting more adequate service for "our" clients.

trators, jealous of their professional status, the situation is bound to intimidate any sensible person who would like to serve his community.

Voluntary charitable bodies must be given the credit for initiating our whole public and private social welfare structure. So important are the past and present contributions of voluntary welfare work to our society that democracy is inconceivable without them. But today they need courageous, alert and informed leadership that will recognize the impasse created by the inherited limitations of private welfare work, and face the fact that the usual slow tempo of social progress is dangerous in a revolutionary era.

But what private philanthropy needs most, both trustees and social workers, is a complete reorientation of mind and heart. It must learn to work *with* the people, not *for* them. It must become not the champion but the voice of the people. Only from sympathy in the stark Greek meaning of the word—a feeling *with* people—can the leadership come that is now needed to revamp our cluttered community services and strip them down for efficient action on the widest possible scale. The whole array of federal, state, and local agencies, whether public or private, have no other objective than this: to further well-being in the local community, where people live.

The fundamental difficulty about our public agencies is that our system of government has become so complex, so specialized, and so varied that it slowly but surely is being taken over by trained specialists and the professional civil servant, who are just as apt to obstruct progress as to further it. The average citizen no longer feels able to take control of the experts. The local community suffers from an inferiority complex concerning its ability to deal with its own problems.

Furthermore, the tempo of change, the accelerated development from simplicity to diversity, have accentuated the inertia of the average citizen and have shattered the unity of community life. With a vacuum in community leadership, national leadership tries to fill the void.

Congress is aware of the need to keep the federal experts geared to local needs and voluntary leadership, for scarcely a welfare bill goes through Congress today without provisions for citizen advisory committees.

It should be added, however, that when some of these professional federal leaders wish to put over a new idea, they enlist the support of citizens committees or of the large voluntary women's organizations to carry the ball for ideas which the professionals have originated. These groups should realize that this is a two-way street which is only being used in one direction. They could learn to use the federal experts for their own programs. But the big voluntary groups are just as much in awe of the expert as is the private citizen.

If our scientists and other professional experts have forgotten *why* they are doing things and place their whole emphasis on techniques or *how* to do things; if they have thought too much about *means* and too little about *ends*, it is because their education in school and in later years has failed to emphasize the connection of their skills with the larger purposes of life. If we have lost control over historical events, it is due largely to this split between science and the wisdom that is the fruit of a balanced development. If our citizens now feel helpless before the experts in private as well as public agencies, it is because these experts are not educated and humane people in the full sense of those words.

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WASHINGTON BYWAYS

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES, which placed before the Congress a comprehensive program for social legislation, make a vigorous attempt to pick up the thread of social reform where the nation left off before the war, but the prognosis for favorable congressional action is distinctly dim.

The Congress is preoccupied with ERP, domestic economic stabilization issues, and taxation. But even when it does get around to domestic social legislation, it is doubtful if progressive action can be hammered through this Republican Congress.

Nobody in or out of Congress loses sight for a moment of the fact that this is a presidential election year. And though the Republicans may go along on some things to build a campaign record, and the Democrats may play safe on some things they might be pushed into under other circumstances, it is too early to tell which issues will benefit and which will suffer by the campaign strategy.

Incidentally, all the strategists were temporarily left hanging in mid-air by the break in commodity prices, gingerly referred to on the floor of the House as "the stabilization recession." Everyone wanted to make political capital out of the event, but neither economists nor politicians were sufficiently confident of their interpretations to risk being caught in a few weeks with their predictions showing! So everyone is watching and waiting and, meanwhile, writing two versions of all projected campaign material—one blaming the other fellow if prices dive and we get a depression, and the other blaming the other fellow if they don't and we still have inflation.

If nothing else, the break in prices made it apparent that the workings of our economy remain as mysterious as the universe, and certainly no Connecticut Yankee was to be found in Congress who knew for sure whether or not the eclipse of the sun was coming.

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ACTION THIS YEAR TO BROADEN social security coverage and liberalize benefits long overdue was urged in the President's message and seemed a virtual certainty when Congress convened, but recent developments in the House now indicate that nothing will be gained without a strong fight.

Social security reform was included in both party platforms in 1944, and Senator Robert A. Taft has since specifically called for liberalization of Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Moreover, since this program would be largely self-financed through the payment of social insurance premiums and does not involve general taxation, it would not run into the hurdle of the economy drive.

The technical and administrative difficulties, originally advanced as reasons for excluding large segments of the population from the protection of the law, largely have been solved in the years of experience with the operation of the social security program in the United States, and no valid reason now exists for the continued lack of protection of millions of citizens against these economic hazards. Although there remains an area for debate among the experts as to details of method and degree, the circle of argument with respect to the larger issue should by now be closed, and it is hard to see how a disinterested case could be made on which even the most vote-hungry politician could safely take a stand.

The chief stumbling block for the immediate achievement of a liberalized program seems to lie in the mechanics for congressional consideration of social security legislation, which by virtue of its tax feature must originate in the House. There is currently considerable pessimism as to whether the House Ways and Means Committee, preoccupied with taxes and reciprocal trade agreements, will open the way for public discussion and congressional debate of the issue any time soon.

Indeed, hopeful proponents were abruptly shocked by developments in recent weeks, when the House Ways and Means Committee:

1. Favorably reported H. J. Res. 296, the Gearhart Resolution, which has the effect of removing from social security protection between 500,000 to 750,000 persons—insurance agents, outside salesmen, home workers, variety entertainers, taxicab operators, and so on. These so-called outside workers were the subject of a Supreme Court decision in June 1947, which held them to be employes within the meaning of the social security laws and therefore covered. The effect of the Gearhart Resolution would be to exclude these people. The bill has been granted a closed rule, precluding amendment from the floor.

2. Favorably reported House bill 5052, to exclude from coverage certain vendors of newspapers and magazines. This bill, passed last year, was vetoed by the President on the ground that it proceeds in the direction of narrowing down and restricting social security coverage rather than proceeding in the direction of an expanded system. The Ways and Means Committee recommended that it be passed despite the President's objections.

These developments currently cast something of a pall over high hopes for the outcome this year, but the atmosphere may be changed when the Senate Advisory Council on Social Security makes its first report in March. This commission composed of outstanding representatives of labor, industry, and the general public, is reviewing all phases of the problem for the Senate Finance Committee, and is expected to recommend broad revision. Though this will not immediately affect the outlook in the House, which is extremely jealous of its prerogative, many intangibles affect the mood in Congress and it is possible that this will help to change the tide.

The social security impasse points up one important lesson with respect to social legislation in general. There is little question that public opinion favors broadening social security, and the platforms of all the disinterested voluntary organizations favor it. Yet the pressure of this widespread support fails to make itself sufficiently felt in Congress. The House Ways and Means Committee members would not be insensitive to the wishes of their constituents, but unlike the situation with respect to health insurance where public support may still really not be sufficiently mature, the job of articulating public insistence for social secur-

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ity fails merely because everyone thinks it's someone else's baby.

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S. 1320 AND H.R. 3548, THE National Health Insurance and Public Health Bill, embodying the administration's proposals, provides for a national system of health insurance for prepaid medical care to cover an estimated 85 percent of the population, to be financed largely by social insurance premiums equal to 3 percent of earnings to be levied one half on employed persons and one half on their employers. The bill also provides for expansion and development of all types of public health services and for an expansion of the hospital construction program.

Republican leadership is strongly opposed to a national compulsory health insurance system. The Taft bill S. 545, falls short of even a minimum program. The health subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has been holding extensive hearings on both bills, and will possibly report out a compromise.

It seems doubtful that much legislative progress can be made without more articulate support throughout the country. Mobilization of opinion and concentration of forces behind the bill is still spotty, and will probably be no match for the regionally inclusive and well-heeled opposition. Also, Republican leaders seem determined to stage a fight at the barricades on this issue on principle, against what they regard as another big encroachment upon free enterprise.

Even seasoned campaigners are concerned with the carryings-on of the extreme fringe of the opposition. A particularly frenzied note is being struck in a publication here in Washington, which warns against a "welfare state" and talks about the "conspiracy of the bureaucrats." The issue of how a democracy achieves necessary economic and social controls without jeopardizing freedom is after all the basic issue of our times. The vicious perversion of this issue which deeply concerns honest and courageous men and women, whether they be conservative or liberal, is a sorry confusing of a basic problem in a crucial time.

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THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF DR. Leonard A. Scheele's appointment to succeed Dr. Thomas I. Parran as head of USPHS provoked unlimited speculation among those seeking some token pro or con about the fight for health insurance. It is generally believed here that Dr. Parran, who was brought in by President Roosevelt and has grown to considerable stature on this assignment, preferred to be relieved so as to devote his entire energy to the World Health Organization, which he helped to born. While Scheele is something of a dark horse as far as the public is concerned, he appears to be a competent, able choice.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE again this year recommended the establishment of a department of health, education and welfare. Senate bill 140, creating such a department, has been favorably reported by the Committee on Expenditures in the executive department, but has not been considered on the floor. No legislation on this subject has been before the House.

Sentiment around Washington is divided on the issue. As one person put it, "Whether or not you are for it depends on how your favorite bureau would fare under a reorganization." Both the AFL and the CIO believe that these functions rightly belong in the Labor Department and are supported in this belief by many persons outside the labor movement. Whether or not either House will hold hearings this year is not yet certain. Though Senator Taft is one of the sponsors of the legislation, action on this, and on a number of other issues, is likely to be postponed pending the report of Herbert Hoover's Commission to Study the Executive Branch of the Government, due early in 1949. The section of this study dealing with health, education, and social security has been given to the Brookings Institution, where it is headed by Lewis Merriam.

One possible outcome of the administrative and policy dilemma created by the jurisdictional conflict between the Labor Department and FSA is a merger type of compromise along the lines of the Department of National Defense. Some are speculating that the Merriam report will take this line.

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A QUESTION NOW BEFORE THE House concerns a permanent location for the United States Employment Service. This unit, which since its humble beginnings in the Treasury Department many long years ago, has shifted from agency to agency five, six, or seven times, would, under the President's reorganization plan, be placed permanently in the Department of Labor along with the Bureau of Employment Security, now part of the FSA. The President urged his plan, first on the basis that USES properly belongs in the Department of Labor as the agency primarily concerned with the labor market and problems of employment; and second, on the basis of results achieved in the past two years during which it has been in the Labor Department. The House committee on Expenditures in Federal Departments, by a vote of 15 to 8, has recommended that the plan be rejected. The minority report charged that the effort to defeat the reorganization plan was part of the program of the majority party to weaken the Department of Labor (which took a shellacking on its budget last year) and that implicit in part of the testimony heard was "a strong desire to force the federal government to renounce its responsibility for any participation in these two programs so vital to the nation's welfare."

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HEARINGS ARE CURRENTLY BEing held on a bipartisan sponsored bill, S. 1390, to establish a Federal Labor Education Extension Service in the Department of Labor to make available to wage earners factual data which would be of service in collective bargaining and in implementing production in industry. This bill has the support of all branches of the labor movement and many non-labor organizations. The Committee for the Extension of Labor Education, which is piloting the promotion of the bill, has done an admirable job in the last two years in focusing attention on its desirability and mustering support. This has a good chance of passing Congress in a not too modified form.

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The Wagner Report on Slum Clearance for the Joint Committee on Housing has just been released. Copies may be secured from Representative Ralph A. Gamble, of N. Y., the chairman of the committee, or from the U. S. Government Printing Office.

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ALTHOUGH WHAT CONGRESS does in any given session about social legislation sometimes seems unrelated to such questions as need or want or suffering, in the long run it is these things which do determine the direction of national policy. Especially in a campaign year, the process could be hastened if the wishes of the people were made unmistakably clear.

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May 6, 1867

E. T. D.

February 27, 1948

Clare M. Tousley

The French tapestries have just left New York City's Metropolitan Museum of Art. Of strong, imaginative design and gorgeous color, they give one a deep sense of history. America will not forget them.

These tapestries now come to mind when I would write meaningfully of the life and work of Dr. Edward T. Devine. He had been active as social worker, educator, writer, and administrator for 54 years at the time of his retirement in 1941. During 20 of those years he served as general secretary of the Charity Organization Society (now merged into the Community Service Society of New York) and director of the society's New York School of Social Work, which he founded in 1898 as the New York School of Philanthropy.

While with the society, Dr. Devine created a strong and imaginative design for the agency which, although interwoven now with strands from other hands, will always be distinguishable as his own unique part of the fabric.

The young in our agency especially admired Dr. Devine for his courage, his untiring pursuit of new ideas and new ways of meeting old problems. He was a born leader and one sensed it in him. He wanted to develop his staff too, although the pioneer force within him must often have urged him to go ahead of the others.

As a new and young caseworker in the society, I had only known him from afar until the day he summoned me to headquarters. I felt a little tremulous, thinking of calls to the dean's office in college days. I need not have worried, for a hearty reception was given me. Dr. Devine came at once to the point—would I not like to prepare myself better for the work I was doing by attending the School of Philanthropy? If so, a scholarship would be forthcoming. I suspect that many another New York School student got through the first hard weeks of study on the sheer impetus of Dr. Devine's enthusiastic backing. I wish that I might write with the authority of a contemporary with close association to the man and his work. But at least here is the tapestry he designed.

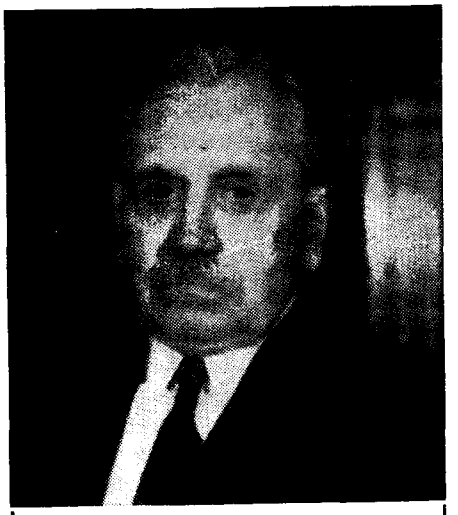
Previous to becoming secretary of the COS, when he was 29, Dr. Devine had been a principal of a small seminary in Iowa, an exchange professor at Oxford, a graduate student at the University of Halle, Germany, and a staff lecturer on economics for the American Society for the Expansion of University Teaching—a pioneer venture in adult education.

As general secretary of the COS, he strove to improve the practice of social work, better to serve people who came for help and guidance. Very early he recognized the need for more adequate training for social work and launched the Summer School of Philanthropy, the first professional school of its kind.

Dr. Devine also led in the many sided task of improving family and community life in New York City. Under his guidance, the society's Tenement House Committee (now the Committee on Housing) was formed and was largely responsible for New York City's tenement house reform. During his regime the society advanced materially the program for the control of tuberculosis, accomplished a great deal in lessening widespread mendicancy in the city, improved methods of handling delinquents, and established the Wayfarers Lodge which led the way to the opening of the Municipal Lodging House. He was the first editor of *Charities and The Commons* —now THE SURVEY.

From the part that the society played in the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire grew Dr. Devine's efforts for better methods of fire prevention. While secretary of the society, he was also professor of social economy at Columbia University. During World War I, he served overseas with the American Red Cross as director of the Bureau of Refugees, with responsibility for the entire ARC program for Belgian and French refugees. This was not Dr. Devine's first ARC service. He had played a distinguished part in their Disaster Relief program, notably at the time of the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906 and in the relief of victims of the Dayton flood in 1913.

After his return from France, Dr. Devine was dean of the Graduate School of the American University in Washington, D.C. He also directed the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration, New York City, and the Nassau County Emergency Work and Emergency Relief Bureau. Many of the books he wrote are "must" reading for students of social work. His last book, "When Social Work Was Young," looks back over the years and paints a vivid picture of the development of social work.



You may not fully realize how great a pioneer Edward T. Devine really was. Forty years ago, when Lady Aberdeen and other travelers returned to England, they spoke with enthusiasm of his theories and plans for converting eleemosynary charity into preventive social work. When I came to this country during the first world war to collect information on social methods that might be helpful to maintain morale on the home front, it was to Edward T. Devine that outstanding citizens referred me; and from him that I obtained my first glimpse of what was meant by professional social service. Later, on THE SURVEY staff, it was he to whom one turned for something more precious than technical knowledge, the linkage of whatever plan, program, or particular proposal might be under discussion to a coherent principle steeped in earnest Christian conviction.

His writings are perhaps no longer fashionable, because they lack that professional jargon by which social workers like to remind themselves that they are more than technicians. But just as we try to mitigate the superficiality of a literary appreciation too closely ensconced in the contemporary scene by teaching our youth something of the classics, so I hope that succeeding generations of social workers will always return to Edward T. Divine for those deeper insights which he gave his own generation and which also are of classical universality.

—Bruno Lasker

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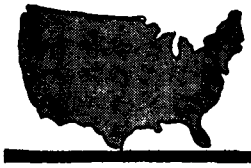

THE COUNTRY OVER

Health

Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, is calling a National Health Assembly in Washington May 1 to 4, to evaluate the nation's health services and to devise methods of raising the national health level during the next ten years. This meeting, which from 700 to 800 national leaders are expected to attend, is being held in compliance with a request by President Truman that Mr. Ewing "undertake a comprehensive study of the possibilities for raising health levels and . . . report to me, at your earliest convenience, upon feasible goals which might be realized by the American people in the next decade." The request was made in a letter to Mr. Ewing on January 30, in which the President pointed out that he has repeatedly asked Congress to provide for an expansion of the nation's health services, but went on to say that such legislation alone cannot assure a high level of public health. "The attainment of such a goal requires the cooperation of state and local governments, voluntary organizations, the medical and health professions, as well as of all our citizens working together."

An executive committee of twenty-four national leaders in various fields has been appointed to organize the meeting. They include: Dr. Louis I. Dublin, second vice-president and statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. George F. Lull, secretary and general manager of the American Medical Association; Anna M. Rosenberg of New York City.

Participants at the meeting who will include spokesmen for the medical and health professions, the voluntary health organizations, and the public, will divide into panels to discuss services, lacks, and possibilities in specific areas of the general health problem.

One hoped-for result, according to Mr. Ewing, is "a clearer picture of just how much agreement there is in certain supposedly controversial health fields" which in his opinion may be greater than is popularly believed. "Once we have that established, we can find out how far we can all go forward on a nationwide front." The assembly should also provide, according to Mr. Ewing: a detailed, practical pattern of cooperation among all organizations in the field, and a guide to community action for local health departments.

Commenting on our present health services, Mr. Ewing pointed out that the amount being spent on research on infantile paralysis is completely out of proportion to the number of deaths and disabilities; research funds for cancer are out of proportion to those for cardiovascular diseases, which kill three and a half times as many; Negro medical education has lagged far behind; people dependent on public welfare are suffering from slow starvation in many states, due to the decline in purchasing power.

Florida—Expanded Programs

The Florida State Board of Health, at its annual meeting in February, recommended the expansion of four state programs: stream pollution abatement with special reference to Florida's beaches and streams; expansion of Food Handlers' School, a cooperative project of the board, the Florida State Hotel Commision, and the Florida State Restaurant Association; intensification of the school health program; and encouragement to counties to provide better quarters for their health units.—*From* SURVEY *correspondent Elizabeth Reed, R.N., Florida State Board of Health.*

Montana—Health Planning

The Montana Health Planning Committee, appointed last October by the governor to plan better health for the state, sponsored twelve district health meetings in strategic areas of the state during the past month. The committee, which is representative of about forty public and voluntary agencies concerned with health, was set up to determine the health needs of Montana, to make these needs known to the public, and to plan and assist in carrying out a program to remedy lacks. Questions on which the committee has started work include: the duplication of effort among health agencies working in Montana; why full time local public health units are the next step in Montana health administration; how well Montana provides health facilities in rural areas.

The district meetings were designed to carry to the public an understanding of the committee's functions; to make known some of the state's health needs; and to give impetus to the formation of local planning committees. —*From* SURVEY *correspondent K. Elizabeth Anderson, Montana State Board of Health.*

Pennsylvania—Building Plans

In Pennsylvania, projects are under way at all mental hospitals and institutions for the mentally defective, to provide urgently needed facilities and beds, and to improve diagnostic and treatment services "to meet present day criteria for psychiatric diagnosis and treatment," the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare reports. Projects involving an estimated expenditure of more than $45,000,000 have been approved by the governor, under enabling legislation passed by the 1947 legislature.

The new facilities, which it is hoped will be under construction this year, will provide about two thirds of the needed bed capacity and a large proportion of the lacking utilities. On January 1, 1947, the mental institutions in this state reported an overcrowding of 8,730, as well as an acutely hampering lack of supplies and deterioration of plant, arising largely from the shortages of the war years. —*From* SURVEY *correspondent Dr. Emlyn Jones, Pennsylvania Department of Welfare.*

Children

The National Commission on Children and Youth met in Washington in January to outline proposals for the mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth, which will emphasize "The Child in His Own Community." Purposes of

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the meeting are to evaluate progress since the 1940 Conference on Children in a Democracy (see THE SURVEY *midmonthly*, February, 1940, special issue) to assess the services now available for children, and to stimulate the nation to provide a greater measure of security and opportunity for children.

This will be a conference-in-action, based on two years of active preparation. National, state, and local groups will be urged to join forces in seeing what can be accomplished before the conference in the way of progressive legislation, training of needed personnel, and so on. A research committee is to be set up to assemble and evaluate data now available on children, and additional data needed, for presentation at the conference.

Pending the appointment of a planning committee for the conference, the U. S. Children's Bureau and other federal agencies concerned with children will cooperate with national and state agencies in preparatory activities. President Truman has requested an appropriation of $75,000 for the conference as part of the bureau's budget for the coming year.

First steps in finding out what the nation's children need have already been taken. Discussants at the January meeting had available replies from state officials concerned with children to a letter from the commission asking them to submit a list of the ten objectives most needed for children's programs during the next three years. Goals most frequently listed by the officials included: strengthening of family income through social insurance and public assistance; better housing; extension of health services; better services for the handicapped; promotion of mental health; better schools; more communitywide recreation, rural as well as urban; improved child labor laws; more education for parents; improved legislation in such areas as adoption, guardianship, juvenile courts; more adequate financial and social services for all children in rich and poor states. Most frequently reported lacks were: insufficient trained personnel to man services; insufficient pay to attract trained workers; lack of sufficient physical facilities; lack of enabling legislation.

Participants at the January meeting divided into three discussion groups to develop recommendations for planning the conference. Their suggestions included: the avoidance of an academic type of meeting; planning the meeting in terms of *all* children, not just the vulnerable child; seeing the child as an integral part of a family, and in the light of a national and world setting; the avoidance of overemphasis on welfare and health to the exclusion of needs growing out of economic inequities; the development of new tools for youth participation not only in the conference but in community life—home, school, and church; consideration of the child beyond national boundaries.

Announcements

"The fresh tank of salt air, the glint of the sun on blue water . . . carefully planned informative meetings . . . the opportunity to greet old friends and make new ones, all this and Heaven too!" promises the January *Conference Bulletin*, urging all members and friends of the National Conference of Social Work to make their reservations well in advance for the 75th Anniversary Meeting in Atlantic City, April 17 to 23.

Three of the fourteen general sessions scheduled will be joint meetings of the conference and the International Conference of Social Work on April 17 to 19. These will cover International Welfare Programs, Postwar Needs Abroad, and Special Needs in Rural and Undeveloped Areas.

Other general sessions will include: Interrelationships of Social Work and Broad Social and Economic Measures, with Arthur J. Altmeyer as speaker; The Respective Roles of Governmental and Voluntarily Supported Social Work, Arlien Johnson, speaker; President's Address—Basic Issues in Social Work, Leonard W. Mayo, speaker; The Respective Roles of Laymen and Professional Workers in Social Work, Joseph P. Anderson, speaker; Local, State, National and International Activity in Social Work—Responsibilities and Respective Roles, Donald S. Howard, speaker.

Section meetings will cover: social casework, child care, delinquency, the aged, social groupwork, community organization and planning, public welfare, health, mental health, industrial and economic problems, methods of social action, and administration.

The *Bulletin* urges participants to take advantage of the consultation services in the Auditorium at Headquarters. Assembled there will be representatives of more than fifty national and state organizations prepared to interpret their programs and to help with related problems.

The business meetings of the International Conference will be held in New York City, April 24-25, at the Hotel Roosevelt, so that members of the United Nations delegations attending meetings of the Social Commission and the UN Secretariat will be able to participate. Decisions will be taken at these discussions affecting the future organization and program of the International Conference. Attendance will be limited to official delegates and observers, visitors from abroad, and visitors from the United States by special invitation.

Questions regarding attendance, program, or accommodations at either the Atlantic City or New York meetings of the International Conference should be directed to the Office of the Acting Secretary-General, 130 East 22 Street, New York 10.

International Studies

Three studies of great interest to social workers are now in progress in UN's Division of Social Activities. Authorized by the Economic and Social Council on recommendation of the Temporary Social Welfare Committee and the Social Commission, they deal with (a) methods of social welfare administration, (b) the furnishing of information and advisory service to governments, and (c) the training and international exchange of social work personnel.

The first two, which cover only the eighteen countries represented on the Social Commission, were prepared by Hardy Wickwar of the department of political science, Hamilton College.

Study (c) is designed to obtain the most complete information possible on the present resources, in the various countries, for the training and ex-

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change of social workers; and the need, in each country, for international assistance in initiating or developing training and exchange facilities. It covers all UN member countries and two non-members, Austria and Italy. Preparation for this study was done by Katherine A. Kendall, consultant to the division. The data forthcoming will be used by the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council in considering plans for a long term training program and for international fellowships in the field of social welfare.

Needed data are being obtained for this study through questionnaires which professional organizations of social work and qualified individuals in each country have been asked to complete. All schools of social work have been requested to fill out a supplementary questionnaire on training for social work in educational institutions.

Arrangements for the completion of questionnaires for study (c) in the United States have been made by a U.S. "working party" recently organized to consult with the division on social welfare problems. Its members are: Dorothy C. Kahn, Welfare Council of New York City, chairman; Donald S. Howard, Russell Sage Foundation; Cora Kasius, Family Service Association of America; Katharine Lenroot, U. S. Children's Bureau; Jane Hoey, Bureau of Public Assistance; Kenneth L. M. Pray, Pennsylvania School of Social Work; Margaret E. Forsythe, National Board of the YWCA; and Savilla M. Simons, Federal Security Agency.

Sir Raphael Cilento, director of the division, reports that excellent replies have already been received from many countries and that considerable information will be available for the consideration of the Social Commission at its third session in April.

Our Foreign Students

The international cooperation committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work, which has been assisting with study (c) reported recently that seventy-five foreign students were enrolled in schools of social work here, as of last November 1. The report was based on forty-one returns of enrollment statistics.

According to the committee, the desire on the part of foreign students to study in the United States appears to be increasing, but, due to the dollar shortage, fewer will have the means. Tuition loans are of little help to these students, and "an increase of scholarship loans including maintenance and tuition provided by universities, foundations, civic groups, etc., for foreign students is indicated." The committee is planning to distribute to schools pertinent information on international social welfare and on the Fulbright Act, which, when implemented, will help finance the travel of foreign students wishing to study in the United States.

NOPHN Week

The fourth annual National Public Health Nursing Week, sponsored by the National Organization for Public Health Nursing in cooperation with the U.S. Public Health Service and more than 3,000 local committees representing visiting nurse associations, health departments, boards of education, and citizen groups, will be observed April 11 to 17.

AGTA

The American Group Therapy Association will hold its annual meeting on April 11 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. The program will include a case presentation and discussion, and a session devoted to reports and explanation of current practices and trends in group therapy. The program may be secured by writing to the association, 228 East 19 Street, New York 3.

Social Hygiene Meeting

A decade of intensified effort since Congress first authorized funds for a nationwide program to control VD, has cut deep into the national toll of crippling, suffering, insanity, and death taken by syphilis. But warning that it is still widely prevalent, came from Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health Service, whose report to the annual meeting and regional conference of the American Social Hygiene Association in New York in February was read by Dr. James A. Crabtree, deputy surgeon general. Dr. Parran had been detained in Washington to present, at a congressional hearing, the service's budget for next year, including a request for $14,000,000 for VD control.

Dr. Parran reported that the death-rate for syphilis dropped from 16 out of every 100,000 people in 1938 to 10 in 1946. Infant deaths due to syphilis declined from 63 out of every 100,000 in 1938 to 25 in 1945. While 10 percent of all first admissions to mental hospitals in 1938 were due to syphilis, the figure had dropped to 6.6 percent in 1945. Reported cases of syphilis have declined from 3.7 per 1,000 or 480,000 cases in 1938 to a present low of 2.8 per 1,000 or 399,000. Dr. Parran warned however that there are many unreported cases. In 1947, 33 percent of all reported cases of syphilis were in the primary and secondary stage as compared to 15 percent in 1941. With early diagnosis, the chance of cure is far greater, and the spread of infection to the community is checked.

Important factors in this progress, according to Dr. Parran, include the steadily increasing cooperation between the nation's practicing physicians, who treat half of all cases of syphilis, and the public health officers, as well as the great expansion in public facilities for treatment. Today there are 3,000 clinics and a nationwide network of special hospital facilities equipped for giving treatment, as compared with only 965 clinics in 1938. An invaluable tool for control is the rapid treatment center, developed during the war, where full penicillin therapy can be given in five to ten days. Penicillin is effective in nine out of ten syphilis cases, and is "a quick, safe and efficient cure" for gonorrhea. Another vital factor, according to Dr. Parran, is the growing willingness of the public to learn, and of the press, radio, and other channels of information to publicize, the facts about venereal disease.

Predicting that by 1968 American medicine "will come close to stamping out syphilis as a major health problem," Dr. Parran stressed the need for unremitting effort in case-finding, particularly of contacts of known cases, wider use of routine blood tests, and consistent public health education. There should be greater public participation in the efforts of social hygiene societies, churches, schools, and law enforcement agencies to combat the conditions which lead to sexual promiscuity. "We should also apply on a very broad scale the more positive approach of teaching young people those principles of sex behavior which

(Continued on page 93)

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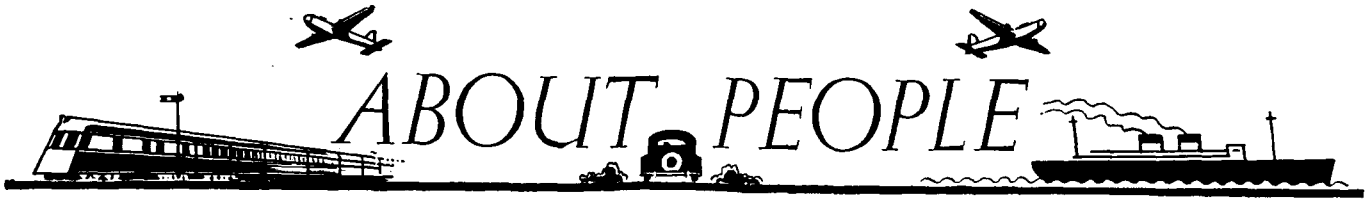

William P. Walton has been appointed secretary of the casework and children's councils of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. He was previously executive assistant with the Children's Services in Cleveland.

Ernest F. Witte is now executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies in Seattle. He was formerly chief of social service in Veterans Administration Branch 12.

Edna F. Clark has joined the staff of the Maine State Bureau of Health as senior medical social consultant in the division of services for crippled children. She served previously with the New York State Department of Welfare.

Jeanette Simmons has been appointed health education leader at the University of Hawaii. She was previously health education consultant to the Michigan State Department of Health.

Senior Surgeon Seymour D. Westermark has been appointed to the headquarters staff of the mental hygiene division, U. S. Public Health Service, as chief, training and standards section. Dr. Westermark was previously executive officer and director of training at the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital at Fort Worth, Texas.

Dr. Jerry W. Carter, Jr., has been named to the headquarters staff of the division as psychologist, operational projects section. He was formerly director of the Wichita (Kansas) Guidance Center.

Carter Taylor is now serving as national executive director of American Overseas Aid-United Nations Appeal for Children. He was previously executive director of the Community Chest of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

Ralph Tracy, who conducted the last chest campaign in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, is now field director of AOA-UNAC.

Dr. Manfred S. Guttmacher, chief medical officer of the medical service of the Baltimore Supreme Bench, has been appointed consultant-psychiatrist to the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization.

Dr. Francis F. Callahan has been named chief of the medical services unit of the Minnesota State Division of Social Welfare, succeeding *Dr. Edwin J. Simons* who resigned in October.

Ethel Crandall has been appointed child welfare consultant for the North Dakota Division of Public Assistance. She was previously child welfare worker in Swift County, Minnesota.

Wayne Stewart has been appointed executive secretary of the Long Beach (Calif.) Community Welfare Chest, replacing *Darrell T. Neighbors* who has resigned to enter private business. Mr. Stewart has served as president of the chest and as a member of the chest campaign and budget committee.

E. R. Leibert, until January 1 director of public relations for the National Council of YMCA's, is now a partner in the new public relations firm of Pendray and Leibert.

Rev. Joseph E. Schieder has been named director of the youth department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. He has had a varied experience in youth work, including the directorship of youth retreats for the Diocese of Buffalo.

James A. Shipp is the new executive director of the Massilon Welfare Federation and Council of Social Agencies for Massilon and Western Stark County, Ohio. He has served as assistant director and campaign manager of the Community Chest Federation, National Capitol Area, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Louis K. Diamond, noted authority on hemotology and assistant professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, has been appointed technical director of the American Red Cross national blood program.

David Liggett, who recently resigned as executive secretary of the Minneapolis Chest and Council is now with American Overseas Aid as field director for the midwest area.

Margaret G. Reilly has been named executive secretary of the Bay State Schools, Inc., in Boston.

Leo Minder has been appointed council executive in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. He was previously eastern county secretary for the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Franklyn B. Amos has been appointed director of the new office of professional recruitment and training in the New York State Health Department. Dr. Amos has been director of local health administration in the department since 1940.

Libbie B. Bower is now on the staff of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene. She will develop a new project on human relations in the Massachusetts schools.

Campbell G. Murphy has resigned as assistant executive secretary of the Seattle Council of Social Agencies, to become associate professor of social work at the University of Denver.

Nora Marco, training supervisor, American Red Cross Pacific Area, is in Alaska assisting local Red Cross chapters in the training of home nursing instructors.

Ellen Aird, educational consultant in home nursing, ARC national headquarters, is in Puerto Rico, to carry out a similar program of home nursing education. She will work in cooperation with *Rafaela Morales,* chapter nursing director there.

William D. Schmidt has been appointed executive director of Children's Services in Cleveland, Ohio.

Lois Benedict has been named director of casework at the Children's Home Society of Virginia, in Richmond.

Amos T. Burroughs, Jr., a 1947 graduate of the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University, has been employed by the Greater Boston Community Fund and Council as director for the East-Metropolitan area.

Richard Lewis has been appointed permanent executive secretary of the Children's Bureau of Dayton, Ohio.

Robert L. Herbert has been named executive secretary of the Tri-Cities and East Harris County Community Chest in Goose Creek, Texas, succeeding *Allen G. Meister,* who has resigned to enter private industry. Mr. Herbert was previously state representative with the Texas Department of Public Welfare.

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele will succeed *Dr. Thomas Parran,* as Surgeon General of the U. S. Public Health

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Service, on April 6. Dr. Scheele has been serving as assistant surgeon general, association director of the National Institute of Health, and director of the National Cancer Institute.

J. Daniel Benefiel is the new general director of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society.

Paul O. Josephson has been appointed executive of the Community Chest of Charleston County, South Carolina. He has been serving as executive of the Lima (Ohio) Community Chest since 1942, except for the period of his military service.

A. Betty Updegraff has succeeded Alice V. Hagelshaw as assistant professor of public health nursing at Simmons College in Boston.

Jeannette B. Vroom is now field coordinator in public health nursing at the School of Public Health, University of Minnesota.

Helen Hagen has been named director of casework at the DePelchin Faith Home and Children's Bureau in Houston, Texas.

Claudia Crownover has been appointed to the new national blood program of the American Red Cross as ARC southeastern area supervisor of centers nurses. She will assist in the development of a training program for nurses employed in the national blood program centers and mobile units.

Jerome N. Sampson is the new executive director of the Jewish Family and Children's Bureau in Baltimore, Maryland. He succeeds Edith L. Lauer.

Grace H. Babcock has been named mental hygiene consultant in the bureau of public health nursing, Minneapolis city health department.

Helen Hestad is the new maternal and child health nursing consultant in the same bureau.

Charles A. Bird became executive secretary of the Lima (Ohio) Community Chest in February. He was previously campaign assistant with the Louisville (Kentucky) chest.

Anthony DeMarinis has been appointed permanent director of the Family and Children's Service in St. Louis, Missouri.

Honors

To *Dr. Paul R. Hawley,* the Order of Saint Olav, commander grade, from the Norwegian Government for his wartime work with Norwegian forces through the government-in-exile in London. . . . To *Dr. J. A. Curran,* board member of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, the Order of the Shining Star from the Chinese Government, for his signal contributions to medical aid for China.

To *Dr. Claude H. Barlow,* who has sacrificed his own health to provide science with valuable clues for controlling bilharzia disease, common in Egypt, the Medal of Merit from President Truman. . . . To *Dr. Harry S. Gradle,* retired ophthalmologist, the first Pan American Medal of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, for his scientific contributions and leadership in this field.

To *Dr. William Muhlberg* and *Bleecker Marquette,* members of the Public Health Federation of Cincinnati, scrolls and engraved gold keys from the federation, for distinguished service to the cause of public health.

To *Robert H. MacRae,* executive vice-president of the Detroit Council of Social Agencies, an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Wayne University, for public service to his community. . . . To *Anna T. Case,* active volunteer in many of Akron (Ohio) civic groups, including the Akron Recreation Commission and the YWCA, election as president of the Akron board of education (she is the first woman to hold this post). . . . To *Lucile Petry,* chief of the division of nursing of the U. S. Public Health Service, selection for "*Look* Applauds," published in *Look* Magazine December 23, 1947. . . . To *Virginia Elliman,* ARC nursing director of Eastern Area office, the first Clara Dutton Noyes scholarship awarded since World War II.

To *Bernard M. Baruch,* the fifteenth annual Lincoln award, from Abraham Lincoln High School in New York, as the person deemed to have performed the most outstanding service to the City of New York in 1947. . . . To *Gustavus T. Kirby,* honorary president of the Boys' Athletic League, the 1948 Boys' Exposition Gold Medal for his "unselfish service in furthering the best interests of boys."

Kenneth L. M. Pray, dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Pennsylvania and a former president of the National Conference of Social Work, died in Philadelphia, on March 2 at the age of sixty-six.

Mr. Pray had also been serving as professor of social planning and administration at the school, which he joined in 1922 as director. He was previously executive secretary of the Public Charities Association and political editor of the old *Philadelphia Record.* His articles, pamphlets, and papers in the field of social work are widely known.

He was a technical social work consultant to the social affairs division of the UN Secretariat and a member of the Philadelphia committee on public affairs. Previously he had served as vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the American Association of Social Workers, and as a member of the boards of the Pennsylvania Prison Society and the Pennsylvania State Industrial School at Huntington.

Died

Dr. Max Pinner, an authority on pulmonary diseases and editor of *The American Review of Tuberculosis,* died in Berkeley, California, in January at the age of fifty-six. A former chief of the division of pulmonary diseases at the Montefiore Hospital in New York, he was awarded the Trudeau Medal by the National Tuberculosis Association in 1946.

Dr. Midian O. Bousfield, a Chicago physician, widely active in the fields of public health and social welfare, particularly among Negroes, died in Chicago in February at the age of sixty-two. The recipient of the Medal of Merit and the first Negro to become a colonel in the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Bousfield was active in the National Urban League, the YMCA, and several housing bodies. He was a member of the planning committee for the White House Conference on Children and a consultant to the U. S. Children's Bureau.

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TOWARD PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF CASEWORK : : *By Viola Paradise*

THIS NEW BOOK tells how social caseworkers and social casework agencies go about the task of securing public understanding, and the ways in which the usefulness of casework has grown through good understanding. It draws its material primarily from Cleveland, but it is written against a background of general study of casework and its interpretation. It is the final volume in the Studies in Public Relations Series, prepared by our Department of Social Work Interpretation.

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(Continued from page 74)

tion on social welfare legislation, pointing up the implications for local communities. Others in the group expressed the hope that the Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation would work up a bibliography on methods and techniques of social action.

No concern for a textbook on technique was exhibited by one citizen in the group who offered, as one device for getting community action, "deliberately breaking the law." An intrigued group urged her on to tell her story, which involved a group of mothers who were "sick and tired of being told there was no way to get a playground for their kids." Their answer was to begin digging a swimming pool on one of the vacant lots in town. They were hailed into court for breaking the law—but P.S. they got the swimming pool!

The problem of "motivation," dealt with so profoundly and entertainingly by Dr. Julius Schreiber, director of the National Institute on Social Relations, at a dinner meeting the last evening of the conference, stumped members of this group. Given the facts, they said, and even given a change of attitude, how do you get the spark that spurs people to action? Person-to-person contact, talking it over in all the places things get discussed in the thousands of Hometowns was still the best bet, they decided.

This question was examined more closely by Dr. Schreiber, who characterized the immediate problem as that "of reaching the unorganized two thirds in most of our communities." He would substitute "honest group discussion" for propaganda, since "an emotional work-up in a person lasts until another guy with opposite convictions gets at him." To organize or be part of a group, it is necessary for us to try to understand the results of modern man's frustrations.

Man is a social animal and as such wants security and gratification. He wants to see a few of his hopes and ambitions materialize, he wants a home, a decent income, a chance to have a little fun. When these things are frustrated, anxiety sets in. In his unhappiness, he is afraid to risk change and clings tenaciously to ideas which sustained him in his earlier years, which are associated with security. His unwillingness to face the problems of the present make him a "selector-of-facts": he chooses from what he reads or hears, the facts which suit his preconceived notions, and discards the rest as bunk. Or he may be a "rationalizer," the person who says "I am not prejudiced, but I prefer..." "I can't stick my neck out," "You gotta be practical," or "After all, my father-in-law's in the real estate business." Name-calling, Dr. Schreiber told his audience, "happens because miserable creatures are painfully aware that change is occurring."

What the doctor orders here is "group discussion around things all members have in common and all feel are important." The group process, he said, equalizes us, dispels our loneliness and "gives rise to virtue and courage." To those who take leadership in group situations he warned that people cannot be talked out of their prejudices. "The only way to take people," he said, "is where they are, begin where their interests lie. In this, we must conspire with like-minded folk—conspire for progress."

The decision on the part of citizens to study and then act on the issues of the day, Dr. Schreiber believes, "would place mental health well within the grasp of the people." For the social factors which "gnaw away at emotional equilibrium, which frustrate even modest aspirations, which set man against man," are all man-made.

"They are born," he concluded, "out of struggle of conflicting interests, out of ignorance, and often out of shameless greed. But . . . they can be changed. It remains but to try."

THIS WAS A UNIQUE GATHERING OF America's Hometown folks. For the imagination to make the opportunity, credit is due the sponsoring organizations, with special recognition for Joseph P. Anderson, of the American Association of Social Workers, chairman of the Steering Committee which planned the Conference; and Mrs. De Forest Van Slyck of the Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation, who acted as program chairman for the Workshop.

It was an opportunity for some delegates to clear up confusions about social welfare programs and aims. For others it was a chance to learn about such things as the bill to create a Department of Health, Education and Security, the passage of which was urged by Mr. Ewing as vital in providing "a spokesman for Joe America at the level where it is needed—the Cabinet." But whatever else this experience meant, the majority came away hoping that this "first-of-its kind" meeting would prove to be the beginning of a significant partnership in the effort to conserve human resources. As the representative of one fraternal group remarked, "Being invited to attend this conference is an indication that the enormous potentialities (of citizen groups) is recognized by established welfare groups. Now let the channels be kept open!"

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ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 5287 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the improvement of social and living conditions —Ralph G. Hurlin, Acting General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Administration, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

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BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3. Algonquin 4-1753. Arranges invitation tournaments in indoor and outdoor sports for Boys' Clubs, Social Settlements, Community Centers, Church Houses, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, etc., throughout Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Malcolm Van Zandt, President; Stanley deJ. Osborne, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors: The Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue; The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street; Tot-Lot Playground, 422 West 49th Street; Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Palisade-Interstate Park; Co-Sponsor School Settlement, 120 Jackson Street, Brooklyn; Lafayette Community Center, Sumner and Lafayette Streets, Brooklyn.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Amory Houghton, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. The Society through its 2000 state and local member units seeks to provide health, welfare, educational, recreational, vocational and employment services to all types of handicapped persons, adjusting its services to each community and the programs of other agencies. Maintains special cerebral palsy services; consultation by professional staff; loan library. Financed by annual sale of Easter Seals. Publishes "The Crippled Child," a magazine for parents of handicapped children, bimonthly, $1.00 a year.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio; Leonard W. Mayo, President, Cleveland, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $7.50. 75th Annual Meeting, April 17-23, 1948, Atlantic City, N. J.

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NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 39 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. Chairman, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Acting Medical Director, Mary Steichen, M.D.

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Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York 10. National membership personnel record service. Professional histories available to prospective employers upon request. Counseling and Placement Service discontinued February 1, 1948. Joe R. Hoffer, Executive Director.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowery, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; S. D. Gershovitz, Executive Director. A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHA'S, etc], and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

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(Continued from page 77)

dictionary? Then suddenly a wave of warm emotion swept through her. How kind, how extraordinarily kind that these people should go to this trouble for her.

She turned. "But you really shouldn't have done this for me. Thank you . . . thank you all very much."

Mrs. Graham looked toward her husband.

"Yu allays done so much fer us . . . now them days werk . . . we got the little kids' shoes." Kathy and Bobby each stuck out a foot and twirled on the heel of a shiny new shoe. He went on, "We jest can't say thanks in werds fer what yu done."

Watching the man's harried anxious face contorted in the effort to convey his appreciation, suddenly a terrible anger rose within Miss Henley. Grateful? Grateful for what? Grateful because a social worker was administering just enough of a palliative to keep him alive and quiet? Grateful for an economic system which doled out three days' work chopping wood, once in three years, to a skilled craftsman?

Her voice choked. Sternly she clipped the words, "Really, Mr. Graham, you don't owe me, or anyone else, a thing."

She picked up the carton and hurriedly started toward the stairs. "Nevertheless I do thank you for this, all of you." She flung over her shoulder, "It means . . . a lot to me."

Baffled, the Grahams stared after her.

(Continued from page 87)

are most likely to result in normal, happy and fruitful marital relationships."

Annual Report

Answering the question "Has the Tide Turned?" in the postwar rise of VD infection, crime, and broken family life, the 1947 annual report of the association distributed at the meeting, concludes that the signs are hopeful.

Interest in education for marriage and parenthood continues to grow, according to the report. There are signs that the divorce rate is beginning to level off. The nation's large cities have continued good law enforcement against prostitution after the termination of wartime controls, although some cities of about 100,000 population have permitted the rackets to

(Continued on page 95)

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CASEWORKER with graduate training, experienced in family and children's work, for a small multiple functioning Jewish agency. Challenging opportunity. Salary according to qualifications. Write Jewish Social Service Bureau, 45 Church Street, Patterson, N. J.

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CASE WORK POSITIONS—Full and part time. Part time employees work weekends while attending Chicago graduate schools of social work. Personnel policy sent upon request. Interviews arranged at Atlantic City National Conference of Social Work, or as desired. Write Travelers Aid Society, R. 443, Grand Central Station, Chicago 7, Illinois.

WORKERS WANTED

STENOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT (WOMAN) FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. SEND DATA SHEET TO AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, KENTUCKY.

CASE WORKER for Family Welfare Agency. Would accept graduate with no experience or student in training. Please state salary expected. Mrs. Earl C. Brandel, Court House, Portsmouth, Ohio.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS. Supervisor at minimum salary of $4000, and an assistant at $3600 for a mental hygiene clinic now being established. Training required. Write Dr. Carl H. Hamann, 4500 North Second Street Road, Rockford, Illinois.

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SOCIAL WORKERS—male. City office State Training School for Boys. Salary begins $3176 including cost of living adjustment; yearly increment $120. Case work with delinquent boys. Accredited graduate school training and case work experience with children required. Apply Case Supervisor, 205 East 42nd Street, Room 515, New York City 17.

CASEWORKER. Female, graduate of accredited school of social work, for family case-work with Jewish agency. Good salary. Opportunity for some community organization. Write fully concerning qualifications to Jewish Welfare Service, 18 South Stockton Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

SOCIAL WORKER, woman, age 25-40, member Lutheran church, college graduate. Completion of one year graduate study plus two years experience as a case worker in private or public family or child welfare agency, or one half year graduate study plus five years experience. $3,000. Lutheran Inner Mission Society, 1002 11th St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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CASE WORKERS in adoption and intake. Two vacancies for young women graduates of an accredited school of social work and experienced in child placing. Salary $2,550 to $2,915 depending on qualifications. Opportunities for advancement. Philadelphia Bureau—Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

CASE WORKERS with either full or incomplete training, and preferably with at least one year of successful family case work or child care experience. Salary range $2600 to $3400. Write Jerome N. Sampson, Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, 319 West Monument Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

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CASE WORKER experienced in family and children's work, especialy in the latter field, for a small multiple function Jewish agency in a middle size, midwestern community. Opportunities for student supervision, community and group work-case work activities. Salary range between $3,000 and $3,800. 8661 Survey.

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SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER (WOMAN) FOR FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. FOR INFORMATION, WRITE AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, LESLIE CO., KENTUCKY.

CASE WORKER, psychiatric training, graduate accredited School of Social Work. Salary scale $2530-$3250. General Hospital. 8702 Survey.

CASEWORKER—with M.S.S. and experience in family and children's work for a small multiple function Jewish agency in Youngstown, Ohio. Unusually good opportunity for case-work-group work integration. Excellent opportunity to learn at first-hand community organization and administration. Salary open, depending upon qualifications. Jewish Family & Children's Service, 646 Bryson Street, Youngstown 2, Ohio.

CASEWORKER for Day Nursery operated by Family Service agency. Must have full training. Opportunity for play therapy interviews, analytic consultation, participation with trained casework staff. Complete personnel practices. Salary according qualifications: Caseworker I—$2400-$2760; Caseworker II—$2580-$3780. Write Executive Secretary, Family Service Society of St. Louis County, 107 South Meramac Avenue, Clayton 5, Missouri.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT for large Jewish Community Center in Eastern City. Graduate School of Social Work preferred. State experience, qualifications, salary expected and when available. 8676 Survey.

CASE WORKER (1) and SUPERVISOR (1). Challenging opportunity in Midwestern non-sectarian institution for dependent children in expanding program to include foster Home and adoptive placements. M.S. degree and experience in child welfare or psychiatric case work required. Salary $3000-$4200. Full maintenance available. 8712 Survey.

CASEWORKER: Opening in multiple service agency for caseworker in Family Service and in Child Placement Departments. Classifications Caseworker I and II provide salary range $2400-$4500. Placement on scale dependent upon experience. Write Jewish Social Service Bureau, 15 Fernando Street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

POSITIONS OPEN IN ALASKA
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DISTRICT WORKER

Salary Range: $285.00-$315.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.
Minimum Qualifications: College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervised field work in child and family welfare.
Experience: 3 years in the past 6 years of social work, 1 of which must have been in child welfare, 1 year in public assistance and 1 year in a supervisory capacity.

CHILD WELFARE WORKER

Salary Range: $270.00-$300.00 per month. Appointments at the minimum.
Minimum Qualifications: College 4 years, graduate study 1 year at recognized school of social work which must have included courses in child welfare and public welfare administration and supervisory field work in child and family welfare.
Experience: 1 year in the past 5 years of social work in child welfare.

For application blanks and information write via air mail, supplying minimum qualifications to

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Box 2781 **Juneau, Alaska**

CASE WORK SUPERVISOR

Qualifications:

Graduation from School of Social Work with successful supervisory experience, preferably in both the children's and family field. Leadership ability.

Duties:

To carry responsibility for the case work program of the agency through supervision and a planned program for staff development. To work with the Executive Director in planning, formulating, and carrying out agency policies and procedures and in interpreting the agency function to the community.

Salary:

$3500-$4700 beginning salary in relation to qualifications.

The Agency:

Has an active and interested Board of Directors and assumes State-wide leadership in its field. Training center for a Boston School of Social Work.

The Community:

One of the most interesting cities in the North East. Ideal climate for winter and summer sports.

Write:

Miss Janice Bowen, Executive Director, Child and Family Services, 187 Middle Street, Portland 3, Maine.

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WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKER for child placing agency. Completion of master's degree or major portion of graduate work required. Write giving details of education and experience, references, minimum salary acceptable. Children's Service League, 717 South Grand Avenue, East, Springfield, Illinois.

WANTED: Carefully trained, educated and experienced Senior Case Worker for statewide non-sectarian child placing agency. Must be able to furnish suitable references. Person with Southern experience preferred. Permanent position assured. Salary range from $3,000 to $3,600. Must have had some experience in administrative capacity. Apply to Children's Home Society of Florida, 403 Consolidated Building, Jacksonville.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES in Pennsylvania needs workers in rural counties. Salary range $2562-$2838. Qualifications: college, 3 years experience (1 child-placing). Substitutions: professional degree for required experience, 1 year professional study for 2 years experience. Several vacancies. Retirement plan, in-service training, educational leave. Write to Helen C. Hubbell, Chief, Division of Rural Child Welfare, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS WANTED. Challenging opportunity for medical social workers, who are of Lutheran faith, to assist in the development of a nation wide service to tuberculosis patients. Progressive program and excellent supervision for staff development. Recognized personnel practices. Graduation from an approved school of social work required. (Under Lutheran auspices.)
Applications also invited for scholarships leading to degree in medical social service.
For further information address Wheat Ridge Foundation, Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

CASEWORKER: Professionally qualified and experienced for stimulating work with children in a family agency program. Psychiatric staff consultant. Excellent salary. Jewish Family Service, 152 Temple Street, New Haven 10, Connecticut.

SAN FRANCISCO CATHOLIC SOCIAL SERVICE HAS OPENINGS FOR PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE CASE WORKERS.

GRADE I	$2580-$2936
GRADE II	$2664-$3312
GRADE III	$3144 up

APPLY TO GENERAL DIRECTOR, 995 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 3, CALIFORNIA.

CASEWORKER with graduate training wanted for work in small agency, specializing in work with adolescent girls—counseling and foster home care. Salary range, $2375-$2990. Girls' Service Bureau, 2139 Locust Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

CASE WORKER—with M.S.S. or one year in graduate school plus experience. Excellent working conditions. Salary according to qualifications and experience. 8664 Survey.

SUPERVISOR OF CASEWORK, for multiple service family casework agency. Interesting and challenging opportunity. Salary range $3600-$4500 annually. Write Director, Jewish Social Service Bureau, 127 N. W. Second Street, Miami 36, Florida.

CASEWORKERS—Catholic Family and Child Care Agency has two staff vacancies. Salary in accordance with professional training and experience. Opportunity for advancement. At least one year's graduate training required. Catholic Welfare Bureau, 855 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles 14, California.

CASEWORKERS for national agency with multiple service program for adjustment of foreign born in U. S.; M. S. degree required; salary range $2700-$3925; appointment within range, depending on experience. Promotion opportunities. Knowledge of German or Yiddish desirable. Write or telephone United Service for New Americans, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y. CO 7-9700.

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(Continued from page 93)

creep back. Of 240 communities studied by the association during the past year, 32 percent were found to have good conditions of law enforcement against prostitution; 26 percent fair; 11 percent poor; 20 percent bad.

A study conducted by the association last year showed that 66 percent of industrial plants with approved medical departments now administer pre-employment tests for syphilis. Quackery in the treatment of VD, though decreasing, still continues to victimize many VD patients. Over-the-counter treatment of VD by druggists has all but disappeared.

Last year the association, which now has 250 affiliate societies in twenty-eight states, distributed without charge 225,338 educational pamphlets and sold 447,566 at basic cost. A readership of 10,000,000 was reached through popular magazines which show a growing interest in material on sex hygiene. Newspapers, which used to consider this subject taboo, last year devoted to it over 5,000 column inches of space.

Largely as a result of the association's efforts, a permanent center for training teachers of education for family life was established last year at the University of Denver. The association is now working for the establishment of a similar center for the eastern part of the country.

The association's committee on international relations and activities has sent much-needed information and materials to fifty-seven countries, and has supplied program-planning materials to forty visitors from abroad. Field visits were made to twenty-five nations. The committee also has provided liaison services to twenty members of the UN Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the Interim Commission of WHO, and UNESCO.

Elections

Philip R. Mather, president of the National Health Council, was awarded the William Freeman Snow Award for Distinguished Service to Humanity, and was elected to the presidency of the association. He succeeds Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chancellor of Stanford University, who was elected honorary president. Dr. Edward L. Keys, retiring honorary president, was presented with a scroll signed by outstanding people in the social hygiene field, in recognition of his years of service.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE, thoroughly experienced in recreational and institutional administration, desires position with progressive agency. 8715 Survey.

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EXECUTIVE position wanted by trained and experienced Protestant woman, capable of carrying complete administration Child Care Institution for the normal or handicapped child. Available March 1st. 8679 Survey.

INSTITUTIONAL, Private School, Camp, Housefather, Counselor, Recreation Director, mature, references, college, experienced child guidance, available immediately. 8671 Survey.

MAN seeking executive, supervisory positions. Education: graduate degree including Masters Social Work. Trained psychiatric and medical social worker, General Medical, Surgical, Neuropsychiatric Hospitals. Experience public, private agencies both administration and supervisory levels. 8711 Survey.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE desires position with progressive child placing agency or children's institution. Ten years' successful administrative experience with private children's agencies and institutions. Thoroughly familiar with current trends in child welfare. School of Social Work graduate. Married. Excellent references. 8714 Survey.

MAN, married, age 50, excellent references, experience; psychiatric case work, children, adults; administration, community organization, industrial relations, available. 8716 Survey.

EXECUTIVE position with aggressive, liberal group work or community organization. Male, age 33, married, one child. Masters in Group Work Administration. Eight years in field. Presently employed as Program Director. 8718 Survey.

CASEWORK AIDE, college graduate, sociology major, three years social work experienc student New York School of Social Wo part time position. 8724 Survey.

EXECUTIVE, administrative or res field staff position sought, prefera Jewish, non-sectarian or communit Nine years experience in family welfare, research, personnel a overseas refugee work; M.A. 8

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The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1948-49

SUMMER QUARTER, 1948

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Second Term—August 2-September 4

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A limited number of scholarships are available to qualified students. Prompt application is urged.

Limited enrollment makes early application advisable for those desiring admission for the fall of 1948.

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Fall semester begins on September 15, 1948.

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